LAND USE SURVEY

of the

SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS REGION

1936

(Progress Report)

February 20, 1937

Land Use Section
Land Use Planning Division
U.S. Resettlement Administration
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Amarillo, Texas

(4)

TABLE OF CONTENTS PAGE

TABLES, CHARTS, AND MAPS

PREFACE

The Federal government either directly or through its sponsored agencies has expended over a quarter of a billion dollars in the Southern High Plains Region. Often these monies have furthered programs, without variation in their application so as to specifically treat the conditions they were established to correct. At times, the effect of the programs has been to aggravate the situation. These programs founded upon national policies have generally completely ignored the wide diversity of conditions in the area itself.

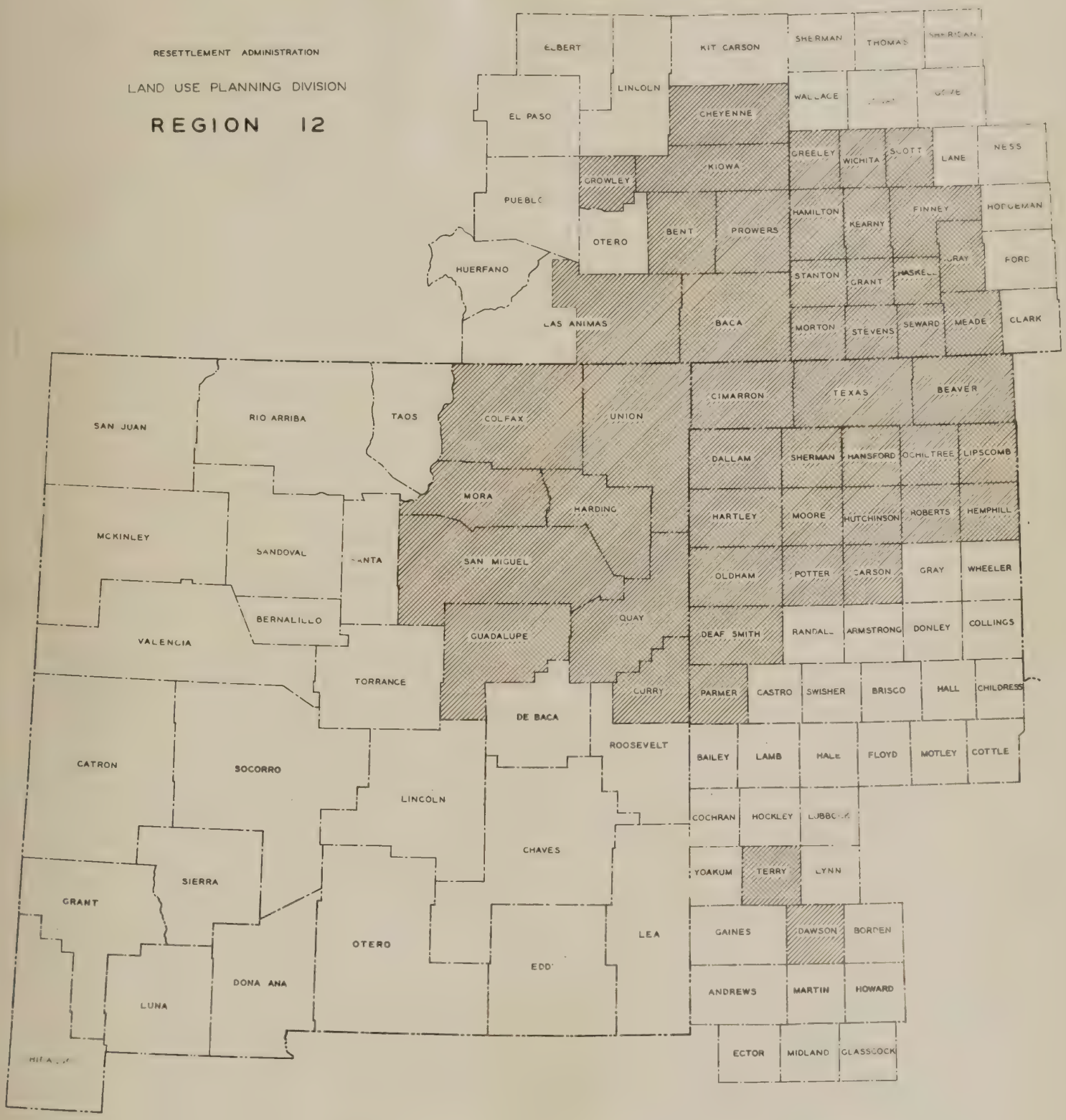
Attempts to adjust the programs to the specific needs of the region has exposed a decided lack of basic information to guide the work. The data given in this report is the result of continuing efforts to meet these needs. The form of the data admits study of the individual farm, the community, the county or the region. Such details are necessary if we are to harmonize all programs affecting agriculture.

James C. Foster
Ass't Regional Director
Chief of Land Use
Planning Division

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

LAND USE PLANNING DIVISION

REGION 12



LAND USE FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED
JAN. 1 1937

INTRODUCTION

In order to determine needed agricultural adjustments in the Southern Great Plains Region, the Land Use Survey, conducted by the Land Use Planning Division of the Resettlement Administration, was started on April 16, 1936.

Counties completed by the field survey and the portion of the region included in Region 12 may be seen on the preceding page. (Map 1). Forty-nine counties of the five different states included in the region were completed by January 1, 1937. These include seven counties in Colorado, fourteen counties in Kansas, eight counties in New Mexico, three counties in Oklahoma, and seventeen counties in Texas.

A complete picture of agricultural conditions in any area must include data concerning individual farm units. The Land Use Survey consists of interviewing every farm operator in the county, taking a short schedule concerning his particular unit, and mapping his holding to show his present practices. The data included in this report is not for individual operations, but does portray conditions prevalent in the dry land farming areas of the Great Plains.

Presentation of the land use data to County Planning Meetings, County Agents, local agricultural leaders, Rehabilitation Supervisors, and other governmental agencies working on the problems of the Great Plains is the objective of the Land Use Planning Division. This necessitates the making

of maps showing the various land use factors, together with statistical data, in order to analyze and show the problems existing in the region. This progress report is merely a census of the date summarized by counties and states. The Land Use Planning Division is making a more detailed analysis of the land use data available to each of the counties than is shown in this report.

The maps being made may be correlated by using an overlay procedure. For example, a Land Use Map showing areas with a high degree of abandonment may be compared to a Soil Types Map, Type of Farming Map, Government Loans and Subsidies Map showing farms with loans or an Operating Units Map showing the farms and different crops. This procedure, substantiated by statistical data and analysis indicates the various problems within different areas. Knowledge of these problems and their extent serves as a basis for recommendations for needed adjustments.

Objective thinking on the part of the people in the Great Plains would aid materially in solving the problems. Dreams of twenty bushel to the acre wheat and twenty-five to thirty inches of rainfall may be realized again. At the same time, the records show periods of drouth have occurred before. Why should they not occur again? Intensive crop farming has not been practiced for more than twenty-five years in most of the Southern Great Plains Region. Is this

a long enough period to establish a stable agriculture in a region of light rainfall and high winds? There are people farming who have been able to go through the drouth without assistance. Proper land use practices taking into consideration an economic sized unit, type of farming practices, soils, rainfall, crops, pasture and livestock should put agriculture on a self-sustaining basis in the Great Plains. This cannot be accomplished without the cooperation of the operators themselves and the various agencies working on the problem.

PART I

LAND USE

"Our past land policy was based largely upon the tacit belief that, so long as land was made readily available, farm families would automatically put the land to a use that would be beneficial, not only to themselves, but to the Nation at large. We have learned from sad experience that this assumption is largely fallacious. Many farmers, even including experienced farmers, are not in a position to judge the quality and suitability of land, especially in new areas; and this inability has frequently been aggravated by the pressure of many real estate agencies which have employed either misrepresentation or insidious suggestion to dispose of lands that are not adapted by nature to support an adequate farm economy."*

With nearly seven million acres outside of operating units, or "open", in the forty-nine counties completed on the Land Use Survey, and of this, nearly a million and a half acres of crop abandoned land, the above statement is not without warrant. A permanent type of agriculture that supports an adequate farm economy has not been established in many areas of the Southern Great Plains.

*L. C. Gray, In Charge, Land Utilization, First Annual Report, Resettlement Administration, 1936.

LAND USE

Present Use of Land

The present land use existing in this region, showing the acreage within operating units (being farmed) and that which is outside of operating units or "open" is classified in Table 1. These two classifications are broken down as follows to show the 1936 use:

Land Within Operating Units

- Crop Land
- Native Pasture
- Fallow
- Idle
- Other

Land Outside Operating Units or "Open"

- Native Pasture
- Abandoned Crop Land
- Miscellaneous

An explanation should be noted here that the acreage included in crop land within operating units does not include the acreage seeded to wheat in the fall of 1935, that blew out due to wind erosion and was left fallow or idle. This acreage is included in the fallow or idle acreage. This condition prevails in the Southwestern Kansas counties and the extent of this occurrence may be noted in Part VI.

It should also be explained that the method of classifying "open" land was conducted upon a different basis in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico from that in Colorado and Kansas. The

LAND USE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 1

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State	Total Acres in Counties	Within Operating Units						Outside Operating Units or "Open			
		Crop	Pasture	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total	Pasture	Crop Aban.	Misc.	Total
Colorado	7,754,921	622,595	2,780,975	116,302	227,108	46	3,747,026	3,366,614	630,391	10,890	4,007,8
(7 counties)	100.0	8.0	35.9	1.5	2.9	-	48.3	43.5	8.1	.1	51
Kansas	6,956,895	1,854,256	1,796,743	1,852,033	481,568	5,371	5,989,971	655,407	302,673	8,844	966,9
(14 counties)	100.0	26.7	25.8	26.6	6.9	.1	86.1	9.4	4.4	.1	13
New Mexico	14,261,883	987,812	11,885,822	129,620	125,435	22,011	13,150,700	1,062,151	33,433	15,599	1,111,1
(8 counties)	100.0	6.9	83.3	.9	.9	.2	92.2	7.5	.2	.1	7
Oklahoma	3,648,384	788,586	1,615,111	791,439	100,948	1,090	3,297,174	156,237	190,815	4,158	351,2
(3 counties)	100.0	21.6	44.3	21.7	2.8	-	90.4	4.3	5.2	.1	9
Texas	9,022,750	2,545,548	5,436,095	448,868	109,949	8,020	8,548,480	229,190	240,119	4,961	474,2
(13 counties)	100.0	28.2	60.2	5.0	1.2	.1	94.7	2.5	2.7	.1	5
Total	41,644,833	6,798,797	23,514,746	3,338,262	1,045,008	36,538	34,733,351	5,469,599	1,397,431	44,452	6,911,4
	100.0	16.3	56.5	8.0	2.5	.1	83.4	13.1	3.4	.1	16

field crews in these three states included land in an operator's unit if he was using the land, even though he did not own, lease or rent it. Field crews in the other states did not include land in an operator's unit unless he did own, rent or lease the land. This difference in classification no doubt accounts in part for the high percentage of land within operating units in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. It is estimated that the "open" land in the Texas and Oklahoma counties would be comparable to the "open" land in the Kansas counties if the survey had been conducted on the same basis. No estimate is made as to what change might be effected in New Mexico.

LAND USE

1. Pasture and Crop Land

"I first came to this country forty-nine years ago and worked as a cow hand. Thirty-five years ago I started for myself on open range and built up a herd of five hundred cattle. When the country settled up I filed on land and had to reduce my herd because of lack of range ....." This statement comes from an operator living in the eastern part of Las Animas County, Colorado, and was made to a field worker on the Land Use Survey.

The above statement portrays the type of agriculture common to the Southern Great Plains Region before the advent of the crop farmer. In certain portions of the region, the percentage of land in native pasture indicates that livestock farming is still the common practice. (Table 2) The livestock operator has given away to the crop farmer in some areas. Acreage in pasture and crop land illustrates the trend of farming practiced in the past. This trend must be considered when policies are made which will best utilize the agricultural resources of the Southern Great Plains.

Nearly 50% of Crop Land Being Summer Fallowed

6. Left Idle or Abandoned

Crop abandoned land and idle crop land comprises 19.4% of the total crop land in 45 counties of the five different states. In addition to this, there is 26.6% of the land that was summer

PASTURE AND CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 2 Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State		Total Crop and Pasture Land		Crop Land		Pasture Land	
		Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Colorado	(7 Cos.)	7,743,985	100.0	1,596,396	20.6	6,147,589	79.4
Kansas	(14 Cos.)	6,942,680	100.0	4,490,530	64.7	2,452,150	35.3
New Mexico	(8 Cos.)	14,224,273	100.0	1,276,300	9.0	12,947,973	91.0
Oklahoma	(3 Cos.)	3,643,136	100.0	1,871,788	51.4	1,771,348	48.6
Texas	(13 Cos.)	9,009,769	100.0	3,344,484	37.1	5,665,285	62.9
Total		41,563,843	100.0	12,579,498	30.3	29,984,345	69.7

fallowed in 1936, leaving 54% of the land in crops. (Table 3)

More Than Five Million Acres of Native Pasture Land Not Under Operator's Control.

Native pasture not under orgainzed control is 18.9% of the total land in native pasture. (Table 4) This does not mean that the land is not being used. It is probable that most of the pasture suitable for grazing is being used at present.

Consideration must be given to the method of classifying "open" land in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. There is a greater percentage of land in these states that is actually "open", not under organized lease, than is shown by the Land Use Survey. This land is being used in most cases by someone, but is of no benefit to the actual owner. This condition is not conducive to desirable land ownership. Indications also show that a large per cent of "open" and abandoned land is tax delinquent, thus bringing no revenue into the county for its use.

CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 3

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State	Total Crop Land	Crop	Fallow	Idle	Crop Abandoned
Colorado	1,596,396	622,595	116,302	227,108	630,391
(7 counties)	100.0	39.0	7.3	14.2	39.5
Kansas	4,490,530	1,854,256	1,852,033	481,568	302,673
(14 counties)	100.0	41.3	41.2	10.7	6.8
New Mexico	1,276,300	987,812	129,620	125,435	33,433
(8 counties)	100.0	77.4	10.2	9.8	2.6
Oklahoma	1,874,089	788,586	793,440	100,948	191,115
(3 counties)	100.0	42.1	42.3	5.8	10.2
Texas	3,344,484	2,545,548	448,868	109,949	240,119
(13 counties)	100.0	76.1	13.4	3.3	7.2
Total	12,581,799	6,798,797	3,340,263	1,045,008	1,397,731
	100.0	54.0	26.6	8.3	11.1

NATIVE PASTURE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 4 — Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State		Total Pasture		Pasture Within Operating Units		Pasture Outside Operating Units	
		Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Colorado	(7 Cos.)	6,147,589	100.0	[illegible]	45.2	3,366,614	54.8
Kansas	(14 Cos.)	2,452,150	100.0	[illegible]	73.3	655,407	26.7
New Mexico	(8 Cos.)	12,947,973	100.0	11,885,822	91.8	1,062,151	8.2
Oklahoma	(3 Cos.)	1,771,348	100.0	1,615,111	91.2	156,237	8.8
Texas	(13 Cos.)	5,665,285	100.0	5,436,095	96.0	229.190	4.0
Total		28,984,345	100.0	23,514,746	81.1	5,469,299	18.9

2. Crops

(1) Acreage in Various Crops and Use of Crop Land.

One million acres (11.4%) of the total crop land within operating units remained idle during 1936. This is in addition to the million and one-half acres of crop abandoned land mentioned on page 8. Did recent drouth years cause this situation? Were the low prices of 1931 and 1932 responsible? Are improper land use practices a major factor? The fact remains that this acreage is not being utilized at present by the operators who have this land under their control.

The 1936 use of all crop land lying within operating units is listed in Table 5. The following types of use of crop land are:

Small Grain	Fallow
Hay	Idle
Row Crop	

The acreage seeded to wheat in the fall of 1936 that was blown out due to wind erosion is not included in the small grain acreage, but is included with the fallow or idle land. Acreage in hay includes both native and tame hay.

Table 5 also shows the comparison of the total acreage in pasture and crop land that lies within operating units.

LAND USE (CROPS)
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 5

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State	Total Cult. Land in County	Small Grain	Hay	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total Acres in Oper. Unit	Total Crop Land	Total Pasture Land
Colorado	966,051	49,608	3,559	569,428	116,302	227,108	46	3,747,026	966,051	2,780,975
(7 counties)	100.0	5.1	.4	58.9	12.1	23.5	-	100.0	25.8	74.2
Kansas	4,193,227	868,929	21,390	963,936	1,769,750	563,851	5,371	5,989,971	4,193,227	1,796,744
(14 counties)	100.0	20.7	.5	23.0	42.2	13.4	.1	100.0	70.0	30.0
New Mexico	1,264,878	340,899	17,369	629,544	129,620	125,435	22,011	13,150,700	1,264,878	11,885,822
(8 counties)	100.0	27.0	1.4	49.8	10.2	9.9	1.7	100.0	9.6	90.4
Oklahoma	1,682,063	203,614	6,476	578,496	791,489	100,898	1,090	3,297,174	1,682,063	1,615,111
(3 counties)	100.0	12.1	.4	34.4	47.0	6.0	.1	100.0	51.0	49.0
Texas	1,082,295	557,768	553	231,435	255,309	32,719	4,511	3,169,175	1,082,295	2,086,880
(5 counties)	100.0	51.5	-	21.4	23.6	3.0	.4	100.0	34.2	65.8
Total	9,188,514	2,020,818	49,347	2,972,839	3,062,470	1,050,011	33,029	29,354,046	9,188,514	20,165,532
	100.0	22.0	.5	32.4	33.3	11.4	.4	100.0	31.3	68.7

2. Crops (cont'd)

(2) Acreage Seeded to Small Grain.

The acreage seeded to small grain in the fall of 1935 and what happened to it during 1936 to this acreage is portrayed in Table 6. This condition was due primarily to severe wind erosion and dust storms experienced from February to the latter part of May, 1936. The symbols used in showing this acreage were only used in the Kansas and Oklahoma counties.

The following explanation should be given regarding the symbols used in this table:

CG - acreage that was harvested, or expected to be harvested, depending upon the time when the survey was made.

CU - where the wheat blew out due to wind erosion and the operator did not know at the time of the survey what use he was going to put the acreage to.

CUCR - blown out wheat land that the operator intended planting to row crop.

CUCF - blown out wheat land that the operator intended to summer fallow.

CUCA - blown out wheat land that the operator intended to leave idle.

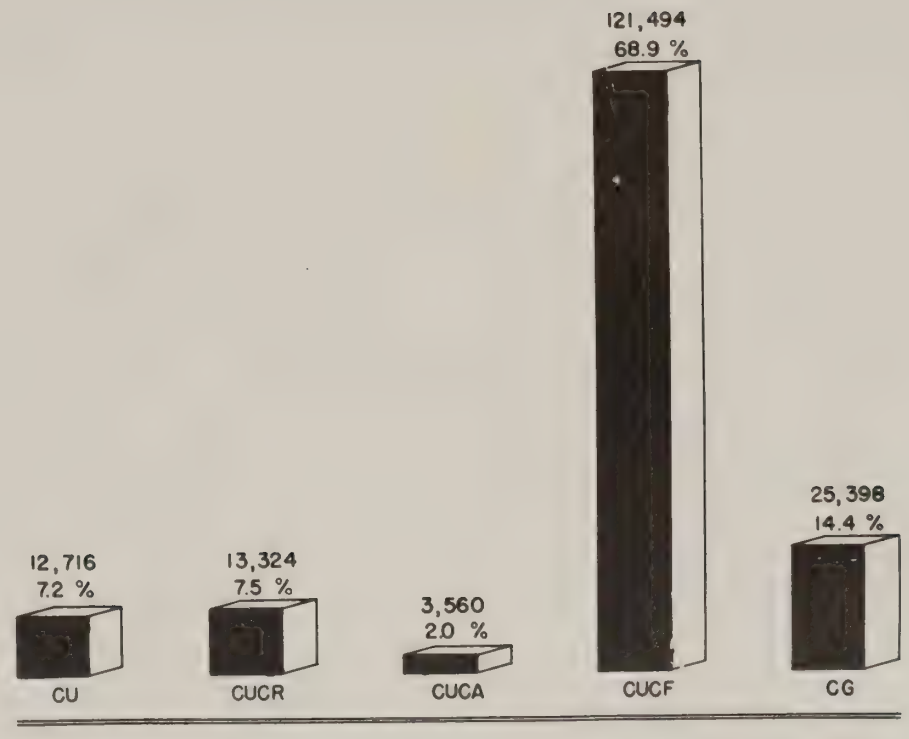
Chart 1 illustrates what happened to the total acreage seeded to small grain in Stanton County, Kansas, and Chart 2 what happened in the fourteen Kansas counties as a whole.

ACREAGE SEEDED TO SMALL GRAIN
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 6 Source: Land Use Survey, 1936-1938

State	Total Acreage Seeded to Small Grain	CU	CUCR	CUCA	CUCF	CG
Kansas	1,655,695	92,437	54,563	104,194	637,448	767,053
(14 counties)	100.0	5.6	3.3	6.3	38.5	46.3
Oklahoma	909,599	38,436	104,592	7,809	582,674	176,088
(3 counties)	100.0	4.2	11.5	.8	64.1	19.4
Total	2,565,294	130,873	159,155	112,003	1,220,122	943,141
	100.0	5.1	6.2	4.4	47.5	36.8

Note: CU - Blown out wheat land, later use not known
CUCR - Blown out wheat land, later used for row crop
CUCA - Blown out wheat land, left idle
CUCF - Blown out wheat land, summer fallowed
CG - Harvested acreage.



LEGEND

CU	BLOWN OUT WHEAT LAND, LATER USE NOT KNOWN.
CUCR	BLOWN OUT WHEAT LAND, PLANTED TO ROW CROP.
CUCA	BLOWN OUT WHEAT LAND, LEFT IDLE DURING SUMMER.
CUCF	BLOWN OUT WHEAT LAND, SUMMER FALLOWED.
CG	WHEAT LAND WITH SOME HARVEST.

TOTAL ACREAGE SEEDED ---- 176,492

SMALL GRAIN CHART

PER CENT OF TOTAL ACREAGE SEEDED TO SMALL GRAIN CLASSIFIED AS TO LATER USE

STANTON COUNTY, K[illegible]

SOURCE:
LAND USE SURVEY — 193[illegible]

NEG: 1.221-D

3. Condition of Farmstead

One out of every four houses is abandoned in 45 counties of the Southern Great Plains. Of the 25,657 houses, 6,014 have been abandoned within the last two or three years. (Table 7) This assumption may be made due to the fact that they are not in ruins. In addition to the number of abandoned houses, there are 1796 houses gone. This figure is no doubt low, because of the difficulty in determining in the field whether or not a house once stood on an abandoned farm. Also it may be noted that many houses were built under the old homestead law when the region was first settled and all trace of some of these houses is gone.

The 6014 abandoned houses in the 45 counties exceeds the 4887 occupied houses in the fourteen Kansas counties. Were these abandoned houses' small ghost towns scattered through the Great Plains, they would portray the same picture as our ghost mining towns in our mountainous mineral sections. This picture does not mean that the abandonment is due to a depletion of the natural resources. It is due to unwise land use policies and practices of one kind or another, however.

The condition of the occupied farmsteads showing whether they are good, fair or poor, shows a fairly even distribution for the region as a whole. There is a high percentage of good farmsteads in both the Oklahoma and Texas panhandle counties.

It may be noted that most of these houses were built in the early twenties during a period of abundant rainfall and high speculation when the Southern Great Plains was first called the "Bread Basket of the Nation."

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 7

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State	Occupied Houses								Unoccupied Houses						House Gone
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total		In Ruins		Not in Ruins		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Colorado (7 counties)	580	20.2	1121	38.9	1177	40.9	2878	100.0	1216	43.3	1595	56.7	2811	100.0	1522
Kansas (14 counties)	1445	29.6	2227	45.6	1215	24.8	4887	100.0	488	5.9	575	54.1	1063	100.0	130
New Mexico (8 counties)	823	16.3	1767	35.1	2451	48.6	5041	100.0	54	9.2	534	90.8	588	100.0	26
Oklahoma (3 counties)	1610	48.3	1298	38.9	428	12.8	3336	100.0	301	39.1	468	60.9	769	100.0	66
Texas (13 counties)	2804	80.1	508	14.5	189	5.4	3501	100.0	366	46.7	417	53.3	783	100.0	22
Totals	7262	37.0	6921	35.2	5460	27.8	19643	100.0	2425	40.3	3589	59.7	6014	100.0	1796

PART II

LAND OWNERSHIP

Non-residents own 38 per cent of the land in 49 counties of the Southern Great Plains Region. This amounts to 17,958,075 acres out of a total of 47,241,521 acres in the 49 counties. The states hold 7.8 per cent of the total acreage. Land eligible for tax sale, that is, land that is tax delinquent for four years or more, totals 3.5 per cent. Corporations hold 8.0 per cent and the land held by residents of the county totals 19,059,782 acres, or 40.4 per cent. Of the total acreage, individuals, either resident or non-resident, control 78.4 per cent. The percentage of non-resident owned land in each of the counties is shown by Map 2.

Ownership of land by individuals or corporations over which the county has very little control presents a problem of management conducive to maladjustments in land use. In Region XII, this is a particular problem where the land is left idle and subject to wind erosion.

Land ownership is taken for each individual owner or corporation. The owner's name, address and acreage owned is listed together with the exact legal description of his holding, so that the data may be mapped. Compilation of the data is made from the records of the County Assessor and County Treasurer. The information is obtained in the field in conjunction

with the Land Use Survey.*

The total acreage in each county is summarized and mapped according to type of ownership. (Table 8) The six different types are:

1. Federal Owned Land

2. State Owned Land

3. County Tax Sale

4. Corporation Owned Land
   Includes:
   - Insurance Companies
   - Railroads
   - Investment and Mortgage Companies
   - Commercial Banks
   - Federal Land Banks
   - Joint Stock Land Banks
   - Miscellaneous Corporations

5. Resident Owned Land
   Individuals living within the County

6. Non-resident Owned Land
   Land Owned by Individuals living outside the County or State

*Ownership for fourteen southeastern Colorado Counties obtained from Colorado State Land Specialist's Office. Colorado Land Ownership Survey made in 1935.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 8 Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

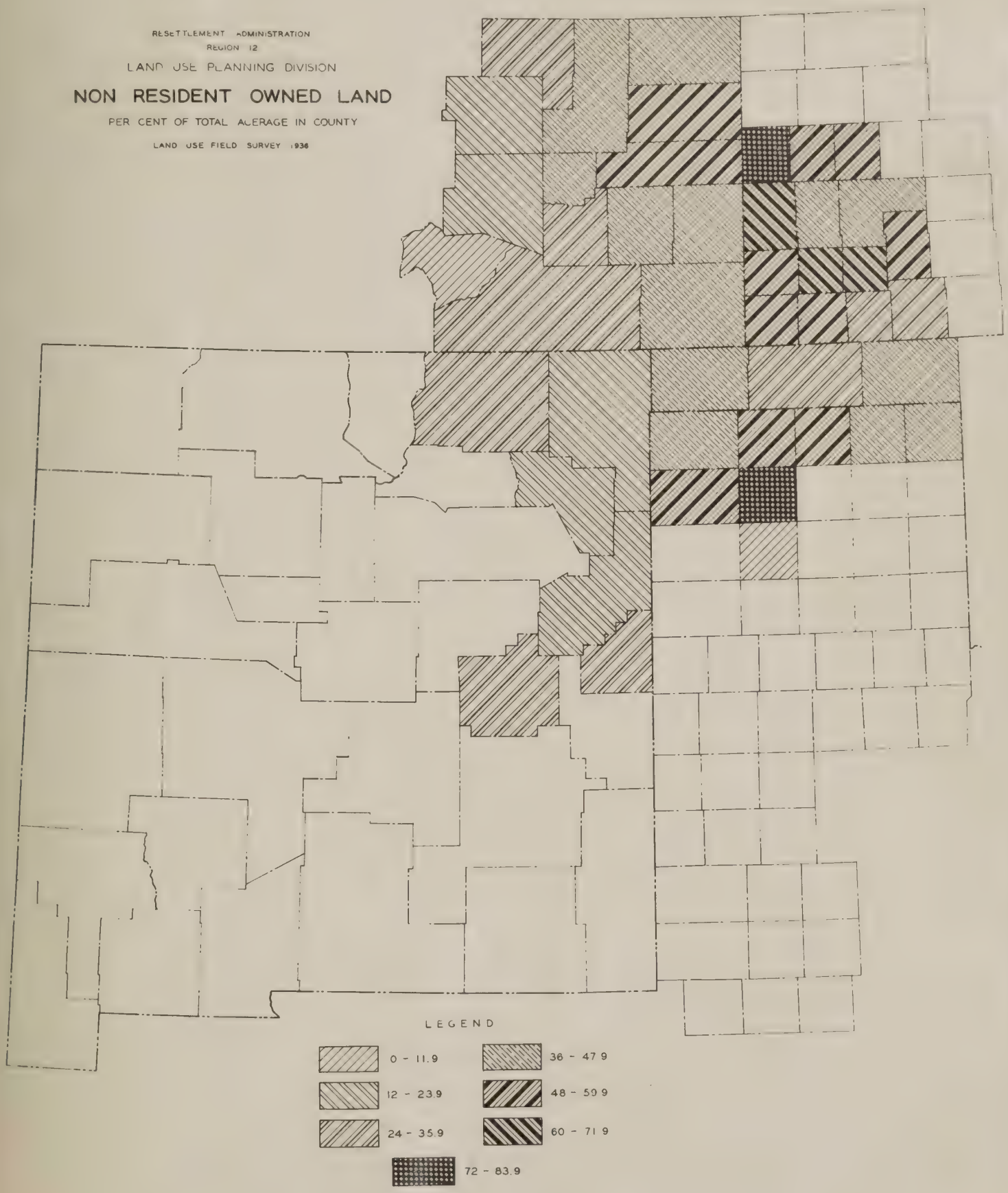
State	Total Acres in Counties	United States	State	County Tax Sale	Corporation	Resident	Non-Resident
Colorado	13,[illegible]	8[illegible],095	1,444,662	718,171	1,829,278	7,032,227	6,539,912
(14 counties)	100.0	4.5	7.9	3.9	9.9	38.2	35.6
Kansas	7,088,680	5,588	4,073	160,101	256,210	2,945,038	3,717,670
(14 counties)	100.0	.1	.1	2.3	3.6	41.5	52.4
New Mexico	10,446,645	214,709	1,969,134	304,351	976,370	4,552,951	2,429,130
(6 counties)	100.0	2.1	18.8	2.9	9.3	43.6	23.3
Oklahoma	3,644,091	8,400	268,125	214,451	187,762	1,456,296	1,509,057
([illegible] counties)	100.0	.2	7.4	5.9	5.1	40.0	41.4
Texas	7,669,760	12,642	9,406	279,737	532,399	3,073,270	3,762,306
(12 counties)	100.0	.1	.1	3.7	6.9	40.2	49.0
Total	47,241,521	1,069,434	3,695,400	1,676,811	3,782,019	19,059,782	17,958,075
	100.0	2.3	7.8	3.5	8.0	40.4	38.0

RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION
REGION 12
LAND USE PLANNING DIVISION

NON RESIDENT OWNED LAND

PER CENT OF TOTAL ACERAGE IN COUNTY

LAND USE FIELD SURVEY 1936



PART III

Federal Loans, Grants and Subsidies

Monies poured into the Southern Great Plains from 1933 to 1936 total $249,123,951. (Table 9) A great deal might be said about these monies and a number of questions raised. No doubt a large number of loans were made on a sound basis. At the same time a great deal of money has been in the form of out-right grants. What do the residents have to show for this aid? The question raised of course is whether this money could not have been used to a greater advantage in stabilizing agriculture in the Great Plains.

FEDERAL LOANS, GRANTS, AND SUBSIDIES IN REGION XII
1933 - 1936

Table 9

	COLORADO (14 Cos)	KANSAS (25 Cos)	OKLAHOMA (3 Cos)	NEW MEXICO (9 Cos)	TEXAS (34 Cos)	TOTALS (Grand)
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION						
Rental & Benefit Payments May 12,'33-Mar.31,'36	$3,782,558	$24,277,947	$5,137,345	$2,054,519	$21,230,282	$56,482,651
Drouth & Livestock Purchases	2,324,319	1,795,397	419,629	3,062,095	3,471,393	11,072,833
SUB-TOTALS	$6,106,877	$26,073,344	$5,556,974	$5,116,614	$24,701,675	$67,555,484
CIVIL WORKS ADMINISTRATION	$2,395,784	$1,274,768	$518,773	$771,766	$1,868,365	$6,829,456
FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION (Through October 1935)	$13,083,979	$[illegible],142,054	$1,049,522	$4,431,657	$5,597,258	$29,304,470
RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION	$1,802,849	$1,614,794	$356,673	$916,532	$1,582,304	$6,273,152
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION						
Federal Land Banks	$10,416,838	$27,003,420	$4,765,635	$8,304,671	$45,118,492	$95,609,056
Regional Ag. Cred.Corp.	707.588	379,655	184,527	484,577	254,934	2,011,281
Emergency Crop Loans	1,165,049	4,618,438	871,072	1,383,207	4,092,720	12,130,486
Drouth Loans	1,002,592	537,148	78,726	898,401	1,175,556	3,692,423
Production Credit Asso.	410,457	648,045	205,866	472,427	518,907	2,255,702
SUB-TOTALS	$13,702,524	$33,186,706	$6,105,826	$11,543,283	$51,160,609	$115,698,948
STATE TOTALS	$37,092,013	$6[illegible],291,666	$13,587,768	$22,779,852	$84,910,211	
GRAND TOTAL						$227,661,510

PART IV

Educational Program as Affected by Federal-State Cooperation

The Regional Advisory Committee, in conference at Therma, New Mexico made, among others, the following recommendation: "The information being secured by the Resettlement Administration and the Soil Conservation surveys should be compiled as soon as possible and be supplied to the respective states for study. The Soil Conservation and Resettlement Administration will then supply men to work with representatives of the state colleges to coordinate the results of these surveys with plans formulated by the county planning committees. As soon as possible after the work of the coordinating committees has been completed, the final report will be taken back to the county planning committees for final study. County recommendations will be based on this final study."

The Land Use Planning Division, Region XII, acting upon this recommendation has summarized its data in such a way that it is of valuable assistance to county planning organizations. Representatives of state colleges and staff members of the Land Use Planning Division are cooperating in an effort to forward the planning program in the various counties. Thirty county and community planning conferences with a total attendance of 1350 farmers have been conducted in the various states of the

region. The meetings were sponsored by State Extension Service. Representatives of the Land Use Division were in most cases given complete responsibility for the presentation of planning data and materials.

The intention of the meetings referred to in this report is to lay the foundation upon which agricultural adjustments may eventually be built. They are educational in nature and serve to stimulate objective thinking by farm operators concerning their problems.

More intensive planning will follow which will utilize available basic research information, the experience of farmers comprising a planning committee, and the experience and knowledge of the county agent.

Primarily, the aim of county planning is to effectively outline a program which will coordinate all state and federal agricultural activities. This program must have unity of purpose and must bring about an orderly adjustment whereby land resources will be put to a level of use which they can support throughout a long period of years.

COLORADO

Intensive county planning in Colorado is at present limited to Baca County.

The county agent, representing the State Extension Service, held a series of ten meetings in which the Land Use Planning Division participated. Approximately 350 farmers attended the meetings which were held at the several communities within the county.

Factual data compiled from the Land Use Survey was presented and a discussion followed concerning the county's agricultural problems.

Twenty-seven farmers represented Baca County at Dalhart when the President's Drought Committee met on November 18. These men played an active part in drawing up the recommendations presented to that committee. Therefore, the recommendations were made a part of the program in holding community meetings. The recommendations were discussed at length concerning the manner in which they might affect the county and specific areas within the county. The farmers agreed that a program entailing the measures provided by these recommendations would be a benefit to their county and would bring about many of the needed agricultural adjustments.

Following are the recommendations as approved by Baca County farmers:

"Realizing that the maintenance and building of soil fertility is the basis of all long time planning for a permanent and self-sustaining agriculture, we believe that land use plans should be put into effect which will maintain and improve the fertility of the soil. This means putting into the soil all of the humus possible, and initiating other practices for individual farms and communities which will best insure a permanent agriculture. Knowing that adequate capital expended in an efficient way is necessary for the proper management of land and realizing the need for close cooperation of individual farmers and ranchers, local, state, and federal officials, we submit the following recommendations:

1. That water conservation be practiced so as to conform with government soil conservation set-ups to include the following phases:

    a - Contour cultivation with approved methods.
    b - Terracing.
    c - Pasture contouring.
    d - Return of uneconomic crop land to best alternative use.
    e - Water spreading.
    f - Construction of stock water dams.
    g - Diversion dams for irrigation practice.
    h - Transmountain diversion of water.
    i - Regulated tapping of underground water supplies.
    j - Dams on tributary streams.
    k - Strip cropping.

That these practices be financed with a low rate of interest on condition that the operator complies with the properly prescribed methods.

2. That in order to effectively establish proper size of operating units in the best type of land-use, the following recommendations are made:

a - A loan policy established by a federal agency which will provide satisfactory terms of finance to farm operators for the purchase or improvement of additional lands which are necessary to round out an economic unit.

b - A purchase program of the federal government which will:

(1) Relieve operators of badly eroded lands and restore these lands to productive use.

(2) Facilitate blocking up of absentee-owned land and/or abandoned land to be used by resident operators.

(3) Permit resident owners to sell part of their land to a federal agency and then lease on an equitable basis in order to reorganize their farm and ranch businesses, to form economic units.

(4) Return by the federal government to county governments an equitable share of the income.

c - A legislative program that will enable the state land board to better fit the state lands of the area into the formation of stable agricultural communities.

d - A state law making mandatory that county commissioners take title to tax delinquent land when requested

to do so by officially recognized associations of local residents and to permit the blocking of this land by exchange, so that it may be better adapted to county needs.

e - State legislation that will permit the formation of cooperative grazing districts for the control of public lands and the cooperative leasing of privately owned lands.

3. That all agricultural land in Colorado be taxed on its productive capacity at the time of assessment. This requires a classification of all agricultural land for use by county officials.

4. It is the concensus of this committee that many farmers of southeastern Colorado have come to a realization that easy credit, through governmental agencies, not upon a sound economic basis, may be of dis-service rather than an aid, and that continued encouragement of highly speculative agricultural enterprises by this means, tends to damage the credit of deserving farmers. Furthermore, overlapping agencies have tended toward an excess of credit, which has resulted in leaving many farmers with increased debt burden, lowered morale and retarded progress. We believe that all those in charge of the various governmental loans, including Emergency Crop and Feed, Production Credit, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, Rural Rehabilitation, Federal Land Bank, The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and all other types,

should be required to take into consideration and give weight to the coordination of the landing policy with the long range permanent program for the restoration of agriculture to a self-sustaining basis in the High Plains Region.

5. That all federal programs be sufficiently elastic that provisions may be satisfactorily adapted to the best land use program of the county, e. g., the strip fallowing phase of the conservation program cannot be used in sandy soil types without destroying the soil and constructive alternatives should be approved.

6. That, realizing the acute shortage of water in certain irrigated valleys of Colorado and the great need for closer settlement in irrigated sections by present residents of non-irrigated areas, great emphasis be placed on consideration of the building of dams at the heads of tributaries to alleviate silting and of initiating development of new waters such as the construction of the proposed Caddoa Dam.

7. This committee earnestly and gratefully joins with the committee from its good neighbor state of Kansas in requesting the federal government to construct as speedily as possible the proposed dams on the Arkansas, Republican, and other main streams in each of the five states which

are needed to prevent floods and to regulate irrigation, including dams on the tributaries to the main streams designed to obstruct silt which otherwise might soon limit the efficiency of the main dams, having in mind the Caddoa and other dams which will benefit greatly both states.

8. Recognizing that we have established communities not consistent with efficient use of land, we recommend that the federal government give aid in assisting state and local governmental units to decrease the burden of existing public services such as schools and roads.

9. That we encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperatives.

10. County planning boards should be urged to cooperate closely with the coordinated agencies of the federal and state governments and the farmers' cooperative and other farm organizations.

11. That state and federal provisions be made to assure better relationship between landlords and tenants and to assist deserving tenants to become land owners.

12. That the curriculum of rural primary and secondary schools be revised to include studies of the use of land and the conservation of natural resources.

13. We strongly and earnestly recommend that the present federal programs for the betterment of our youth, such as hot

lunches at schools, N. Y. A. program and C. C. C. Camps be continued. These programs should be elaborated upon to better fit the needs of the rural youth.

14. Feeling that one of the most serious problems facing the high plains farmer is the destruction of crops and damage to soil by both wind and water from uncontrolled lands, we recommend that legislation be passed in the next regular session of the Colorado Legislature whereby such land is declared a public menace and which will provide a method by which an owner-operator or community can compel the owner of the land to prevent his soil from damaging adjacent land by approved methods of control. When the operator has failed to control his land, provision should be made for the land to be taken care of, and the cost of same charged to taxes on land causing the damage. We also ask through this convention, the cooperation of federal, state, county and local communities along these lines.

15. Realizing that we are in great need of more information concerning conservation and land use practices, we recommend that a coordinated research program be stressed which will make available accurate data to include studies on:

a - Soil conservation practices

b - Wind erosion

c - Cultural practices

d - Range and pasture management

e - Size of economic unit.

f - Crop adaption to soil types

g - Flood control

h - Underground water

i - Inventory of irrigation water and its application to the soil

j - Climatic resources

k - Revegetation

l - Tenancy

m - Particular study on relation of marketing opportunities to production.

KANSAS

Actual participation by the Land Use Division in County Planning meetings in the state of Kansas was initiated in Stevens County on December 1, 2, and 3, 1936. The State Extension Service and the Stevens County planning board sponsored the conference. The Land Use Planning Division had complete responsibility for presentation of data.

Materials presented opened the way for a detailed analytical discussion of the county, its resources, economic conditions, and the resultant community patterns. The analysis of the county was made from a soils standpoint, separating the study of land use, type of operating units, facilities, subsidies received, ownership, etc., according to this classification. The discussion brought out the numerous problems with which the residents of the county are confronted, and included a determination of the causes. Recommendations were made concerning the necessary action or procedure that must be taken, either cooperatively or singly, in the correction of the difficulty. The combined thought of the county planning board, concerning problems discussed is found in the following formal recommendations:

Realizing that certain major as well as minor adjustments must be made in the agriculture in Stevens County, Kansas; involving proper land use, farm management, and adequate capital

expended in an efficient way; if we are to insure permancy of that agriculture and stability of the people within the county who are dependent upon agriculture as their means of livelihood, we submit the following recommendations:

General Recommendations

(Credit)

1. That the Federal Land Bank maintain a credit policy, whereby loans will be made on farms up to 75 per cent of value as determined by the productive capacity of the land.
2. That Resettlement Administration continue rehabilitation loans, but with the following stipulations:
   (a) That they be continued only on farms where proper land use practices are being followed, or can be followed through encouragement, and where the management of that farm is such that the loan can reasonably be expected to be repaid.
   (b) That a credit policy be adopted whereby loans can be made for the purchase of chattel debts thereby saving individuals from losses through foreclosure. Substantial debt adjustment can be secured on these chattel debts from the present mortgagee. This resolution is made, fully cognizant of the fact that new applications will be numerous, but that the loans are justifiable and will be more sound than some loans already made by the Resettlement Administration, in that they will be made

on better managed farms and where better land use practices are being followed.

(Soil Management and Land Use)

3. That the proposed "Soil Drifting Law" be adopted by the legislature of the State of Kansas with the following changes and stipulations:

   (a) That the township board, rather than the board of county commissioners, shall have the authority to designate land within their township that has become a public menace because of soil blowing; and that the township board shall have the responsibility of tilling or hiring the tilling done on this farm to prevent the blowing.

   (b) That the stipulation shall be inserted in the law, making it possible for any person to collect damage through court procedure from any other person whose soil has drifted on the first person's farm and thus caused damage.

4. That 50¢ per acre be allowed in the "Agricultural Conservation Program", for listing to prevent soil erosion; provided that the 50¢ be subtracted from summer fallow payments in case the listing becomes a part of the fallow operations for which Agricultural Conservation payments are made.

5. That cover crops as a part of summer fallow operations shall be included for payment in the "Agricultural Conservation Program for the sandier lands of the county.

The following recommendations pertain specifically to the separate soils types within Stevens County. We are convinced that the different soils present separate and distinct problems, which must be taken into serious consideration if we are to successfully plan a permanent and self-sustaining agriculture in our county. Using the Soil Conservation soils survey of 1935 as a basis, we submit the following recommendations:

(Silt Loam)

6. That cash grain farming is most practical in this area and should be encouraged.
7. That 1/3 of this area should be approved summer fallow, as an aid to accomplish stability.
8. That the size of farm in this area at present is too large for proper care; that the 640 acre farm is desirable and should be encouraged.

(Sandy Loam)

9. That diversified farming is most practical in this area and should be encouraged.
10. That in the lighter sands in this area 1/3 of the land should be cover cropped. The heavier soils should have 1/3 fallow.
11. That the 540 acre farm is desirable and should be encouraged.

(Loamy Sand)

12. That livestock farming is the most practical solution for the problems with which this area is confronted. Larger

units will be necessary in bringing about this transition.

13. That the Federal Government purchase the sub-marginal land in this area and that every practical effort, whether it be rest or seeding of adaptable grasses, be made to restore this land to productive grazing use.

14. That this land, as it is restored to productivity, be made available to resident operators; through local cooperative grazing associations, or any other practical approved method; for controlled grazing.

15. That the size of farm encouraged within this area be 1600 acres of pasture and 320 acres of crop land.

16. That 1/3 of the crop land be cover cropped.

(Dune Sand)

17. That the Government purchase all land within the county which has been classified as dune sand.

NEW MEXICO

Complete sets of data have been given the Extension Service covering eight counties in Northeastern New Mexico. Land Use Material in map and chart form was presented in Union, Harding and Curry Counties. Members of the County Committee dealing with planning for the Agricultural Conservation Program in these three counties attended at the request of the Extension Service. The meetings were not limited to committee attendance, however, as many interested in Agricultural planning were on hand. Varied types of information were presented by the agencies co-actively engaged in these planning meetings. The land use data was offered as supplemental information which would add to the material already prepared for planning as limited to the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Recommendations affecting agriculture in these counties were not forthcoming at the meetings. Considerable discussion, pro and con, concerning the varied problems developed during the data presentation. It was realized that the county areas were too large and the delegated representatives were too few to attempt any sort of problem analysis or solution. Union and Harding County committeemen unanimously asked that a series of community meetings be planned in the near future. They requested that, at these meetings, a presentation of the data as affecting

the particular communities be given so that recommendations might be directed toward factors which might arrange agriculture in these localities.

OKLAHOMA

Field studies are being completed on Oklahoma counties and preparations are being made to start planning meetings at an early date similar to those held in other states in the region.

TEXAS

Nine hundred farm operators attended the sixteen Extension Service-Land Use Planning meetings which were conducted during December and January. These sixteen meetings were held in five counties, namely, Roberts, Hartley, Ochiltree, Carson and Moore. All meetings were arranged by the county agents, as representatives of the State Extension Service, with whom the Land Use Division is cooperating. Material presented by the Land Use Division consisted mainly of charts, maps, and data, accentuating agricultural conditions within the counties. Subsequent to the Land Use presentation, the county agents lead the general discussions which brought to light some of the farmer's problems. At the same time, the county agents asked the farmers present to fill out farm plan sheets which had been prepared by the Extension Service.

Problems discussed by farmers in the various counties are listed below:

1. Blowing land and water erosion.
2. Non-resident operators.
3. Non-resident owned land.
4. Size of a self sustaining agricultural unit.
5. Improper land use.
6. Over grazing.
7. Development of all potential irrigation areas.
8. Unoccupied farm houses.
9. Parity prices for farm products.

APPENDIX

Table 1

LAND USE

LAND USE

(Dry Farming Land)

Table 1 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	Within Operating Units						Outside Operating Units, or "Open"			
		Crop	Pasture	Fallow	Idle		Total	Pasture	Crop Aban.	Misc.	Total
COLORADO											
Baca	1,635,117	312,091	449,858	51,003	84,650	6	897,608	419,590	317,919	-	737,509
	100.0	19.1	27.5	3.1	5.2	-	54.9	25.7	19.4	-	45.1
Bent	880,826	18,916	316,062	1,485	10,760	-	347,223	510,883	18,700	4,020	333,603
	100.0	2.1	35.9	.2	2.8	-	39.4	58.0	2.1	.5	60.6
Cheyenne	1,142,583	90,002	401,272	17,284	31,458	40	540,056	505,240	97,287	-	602,527
	100.0	7.9	35.1	1.5	2.8	-	47.3	44.2	8.5	-	52.7
Crowley	436,552	12,869	146,863	-	5,925	-	165,657	257,965	12,930	-	270,895
	100.0	2.9	33.6	-	1.4	-	37.9	59.1	3.0	-	62.1
Kiowa	1,148,289	91,950	283,750	14,301	18,685	-	408,686	659,811	73,242	6,550	739,603
	100.0	8.0	24.7	1.3	1.6	-	35.6	57.4	6.4	.6	64.4
Las Animas	1,627,325	45,134	915,868	2,275	32,960	-	996,237	594,708	36,380	-	631,088
(76 E. twps)	100.0	2.8	56.3	.1	2.0	-	61.2	36.6	2.2	-	38.8
Prowers	884,229	51,633	267,302	29,954	42,670	-	391,559	418,417	73,933	320	492,670
	100.0	5.8	30.3	3.4	4.8	-	44.3	47.3	8.4	-	55.7
Total	7,754,921	622,595	2,780,975	116,302	227,108	46	3,747,026	3,366,614	630,391	10,890	4,007,895
	100.0	8.0	35.9	1.5	2.9	-	48.3	43.5	8.1	.1	51.7

LAND USE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 1 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	Within Operating Units						Outside Operating Units or "Open"			
		Crop	Pasture	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total	Pasture	Crop Aban.	Misc.	Total
NEW MEXICO:											
Colfax	2,417,891	54,532	2,150,663	1,130	10,449	780	2,217,554	193,183	300	6,854	200,337
	100.0	2.3	88.9	.1	.4	-	91.7	8.0	-	.3	8.3
Curry	896,483	399,550	360,615	105,407	11,945	1,048	878,565	11,558	1,965	4,395	17,918
	100.0	44.6	40.2	11.8	1.3	.1	98.0	1.3	.2	.5	2.0
Guadalupe	1,918,940	15,752	1,848,781	-	2,827	-	1,867,360	51,580	-	-	51,580
	100.0	.8	96.4	-	.1	-	97.3	2.7	-	-	2.7
Harding	1,355,565	81,967	1,140,813	14,248	21,834	47	1,258,909	79,133	17,473	50	96,656
	100.0	6.0	84.2	1.1	1.6	-	92.9	5.8	1.3	-	7.1
Mora	939,811	18,462	869,731	-	3,022	19,660	910,875	27,716	-	1,220	28,936
(51 twps)	100.0	2.0	92.5	-	.3	2.1	96.9	2.9	-	.1	3.1
Quay	1,842,084	254,085	1,535,691	5,492	20,402	464	1,816,134	21,295	3,895	760	25,950
	100.0	13.8	83.4	.3	1.1	-	98.6	1.2	.2	-	1.4
San Miguel	2,435,852	18,479	2,033,767	57	5,965	-	2,058,268	376,664	920	-	377,584
(121 twps)	100.0	.8	83.5	-	.2	-	84.5	15.5	-	-	15.5
Union	2,455,257	144,985	1,945,761	3,286	48,991	12	2,143,035	301,022	8,880	2,320	312,222
	100.0	5.9	79.3	.1	2.0	-	87.3	12.2	.4	.1	12.7
Total	14,261,883	987,812	11,885,822	129,620	125,435	22,011	13,150,700	1,062,151	33,433	15,599	1,111,183
	100.0	6.9	83.3	.9	.9	.2	92.2	7.5	.2	.1	7.8

LAND USE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 1 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	Within Operating Units						Outside Operating Units or "Open"			
		Crop	Pasture	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total	Pasture	Crop Aban.	Misc.	Total
OKLAHOMA:											
Beaver	1,161,414	300,956	504,173	173,588	33,986	110	1,012,813	76,167	71,979	455	148,601
	100.0	25.9	43.4	15.0	2.9	-	87.2	6.6	6.1	.1	12.8
Cimarron	1,176,557	170,772	663,448	200,916	38,869	445	1,074,450	33,722	68,245	140	102,107
	100.0	14.5	56.4	17.1	3.3	-	91.3	2.9	5.8	-	8.7
Texas	1,310,413	316,858	447,490	416,935	28,093	535	1,209,911	46,348	50,591	3,563	100,502
	100.0	24.2	34.2	31.8	2.1	-	92.3	2.5	3.9	.3	7.7
Totals	3,648,384	788,586	1,615,111	791,439	100,948	1,090	3,297,174	156,237	190,815	4,158	351,210
	100.0	21.6	44.3	21.7	2.8	-	90.4	4.3	5.2	.1	9.6

LAND USE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 1 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	Within Operating Unit						Outside Operating Units or "Open"			
		Crop	Pasture	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total	Pasture	Crop Aban.	Misc.	Total
TEXAS:											
Carson	613,432	270,831	309,034	29,308	693	278	610,1[illegible]	2,028	1,260	-	3,288
	100.0	44.2	50.4	4.8	.1	-	99.5[illegible]	.3	.2	-	.5
Dallam	936,711	238,632	390,071	22,899	25,377	40	67[illegible],01[illegible]	133,044	126,648	-	259,692
	100.0	25.6	41.6	2.4	2.7	-	72.3[illegible]	14.2	13.5	-	27.7
Deaf Smith	943,444	266,074	359,048	185,683	27,688	3,[illegible]	842,436	24,328	76,560	120	101,008
	100.0	28.2	38.1	19.7	2.9	.4	89.3	2.6	8.1	-	10.7
Hansford	586,750	318,892	226,179	27,689	5,951	2,7[illegible]	581,460	4,416	533	341	5,290
	100.0	54.3	38.5	4.7	1.0	.5	99.0	.8	.1	.1	1.0
Hartley	932,059	187,171	683,983	10,578	13,992	-	895,724	15,428	16,887	4,020	36,335
	100.0	20.1	73.4	1.1	1.5	-	96.1	1.7	1.8	.4	3.9
Hutchinson	547,637	102,1[illegible]	42[illegible],[illegible]96	8,[illegible]32	3,400	[illegible]	539,588	7,239	810	-	8,049
	100.0	18.6	77.7	1.5	.6	-	98.5	1.3	.2	-	1.5
Lipscomb	586,335	174,278	376,769	32,029	1,766	75	584,917	1,098	320	-	1,418
	100.0	29.7	64.3	5.5	.3	-	99.8	.2	-	-	.2
Moore	577,821	205,932	332,211	1,792	16,466	240	556,641	15,320	5,860	-	21,180
	100.0	35.7	57.5	.3	2.8	-	96.3	2.7	1.0	-	3.7
Ochiltree	581,521	277,531	196,613	104,557	1,631	1[illegible]	580,527	994	-	-	994
	100.0	47.7	33.8	18.0	.3	-	99.8	.2	-	-	.2
Oldham	987,253	114,524	863,680	5,170	1,332	205	984,911	2,022	320	-	2,342
	100.0	11.6	87.5	.6	.1	-	99.8	.2	-	-	.2
Potter	565,518	40,887	504,771	8,184	2,453	-	556,295	5,089	3,814	320	9,223
	100.0	7.2	89.3	1.5	.4	-	98.4	.9	.7	-	1.6
Roberts	578,263	44,451	530,493	105	119	215	575,383	2,720	-	160	2,880
	100.0	7.7	91.8	-	-	-	99.5	.5	-	-	.5
Sherman	586,006	304,215	237,6[illegible]7	12,492	9,081	-	563,435	15,464	7,107	-	22,571
	100.0	51.9	40.6	2.1	1.6	-	96.2	2.6	1.2	-	3.8
Total	9,022,750	2,545,548	5,436,095	448,868	109,949	8,[illegible]20	8,548,480	229,190	240,119	4,961	474,270
	100.0	28.2	60.2	5.0	1.2	.1	94.7	2.5	2.7	.1	5.3

Table 2

PASTURE AND CROP LAND

PASTURE AND CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 2 Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop and Pasture Land		Crop Land		Pasture Land	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
COLORADO						
Baca	1,635,111	100.0	765,663	46.8	869,448	53.2
Bent	876,806	100.0	49,861	5.7	826,945	94.3
Cheyenne	1,142,543	100.0	236,031	20.7	906,512	79.3
Crowley	436,552	100.0	31,724	7.3	404,828	92.7
Kiowa	1,141,739	100.0	198,178	17.4	943,561	82.6
Las Animas (76 E. Twp.)	1,627,325	100.0	116,749	7.2	1,510,576	92.8
Prowers	883,909	100.0	198,190	22.4	685,719	77.6
Total	7,743,985	100.0	1,596,396	20.6	6,147,589	79.4

PASTURE AND CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 2 Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop and Pasture Land		Crop Land		Pasture Land	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
KANSAS						
Finney	769,715	100.0	427,896	55.6	341,819	44.4
Grant	367,097	100.0	300,404	81.8	66,693	18.2
Gray	549,866	100.0	437,779	79.6	112,087	20.4
Greeley	496,647	100.0	287,007	57.8	209,640	42.2
Hamilton	613,469	100.0	301,647	49.2	311,822	50.8
Haskell	367,847	100.0	322,977	87.8	44,870	12.2
Kearney	515,339	100.0	254,467	49.4	260,872	50.6
Meade	615,476	100.0	349,405	56.8	266,071	43.2
Morton	464,957	100.0	314,247	67.6	150,710	32.4
Scott	413,814	100.0	266,852	64.5	146,962	35.5
Seward	407,854	100.0	270,486	66.3	137,368	33.7
Stanton	436,135	100.0	360,337	82.6	75,798	17.4
Stevens	464,423	100.0	339,154	73.0	125,269	27.0
Wichita	460,041	100.0	257,872	56.1	202,169	43.9
Total	6,942,680	100.0	4,490,530	64.7	2,452,150	35.3

PASTURE AND CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 2 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop and Pasture Land		Crop Land		Pasture Land	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
NEW MEXICO:						
Colfax	2,410,257	100.0	66,411	2.8	2,343,846	97.2
Curry	891,040	100.0	518,867	58.2	372,173	41.8
Guadalupe	1,918,940	100.0	18,579	1.0	1,900,361	99.0
Harding	1,355,468	100.0	135,522	10.0	1,219,946	90.0
Mora (51 Twps)	918,931	100.0	21,484	2.3	897,447	97.7
Quay	1,840,860	100.0	283,874	15.4	1,556,986	84.6
San Miguel (121 twps)	2,435,852	100.0	25,421	1.0	2,410,431	99.0
Union	2,452,925	100.0	206,142	8.4	2,246,783	91.6
Total	14,224,273	100.0	1,276,300	9.0	12,947,973	91.0

PASTURE AND CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 1 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop and Pasture Land		Crop Land		Pasture Land	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
OKLAHOMA:						
Beaver	1,160,849	100.0	580,509	50.0	580,340	50.0
Cimarron	1,175,972	100.0	478,802	40.7	697,170	59.3
Texas	1,306,315	100.0	812,477	62.2	493,838	37.8
Totals	3,643,136	100.0	1,871,788	51.4	1,771,348	48.6

PASTURE AND CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 2 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop and Pasture Land		Crop Land		Pasture Land	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
TEXAS:						
Carson	613,154	100.0	302,092	49.3	311,062	50.7
Dallam	936,671	100.0	413,556	44.2	523,115	55.8
Deaf Smith	939,381	100.0	556,005	59.2	383,376	40.8
Hansford	583,660	100.0	353,065	60.5	230,595	39.5
Hartley	928,039	100.0	228,628	24.6	699,411	75.4
Hutchinson	547,557	100.0	114,722	21.0	432,835	79.0
Lipscomb	586,260	100.0	208,393	35.5	377,867	64.5
Moore	577,581	100.0	230,050	39.8	347,531	60.2
Ochiltree	581,326	100.0	383,719	66.0	197,607	34.0
Oldham	987,048	100.0	121,346	12.3	865,702	87.7
Potter	565,198	100.0	55,338	9.8	509,860	90.2
Roberts	577,688	100.0	44,675	7.7	533,213	92.3
Sherman	586,006	100.0	332,895	56.8	253,111	43.2
Total	9,009,769	100.0	3,344,484	37.1	5,665,285	62.9

Table 3

CROP LAND

CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop Land	Crop	Fallow	Idle	Crop Abandoned
COLORADO:					
Baca	765,663	312,091	51,003	84,650	317,919
	100.0	40.3	6.7	11.0	41.5
Bent	49,861	18,916	1,485	10,760	13,700
	100.0	37.9	3.0	21.6	37.5
Cheyenne	236,031	90,002	17,284	31,458	97,287
	100.0	38.2	7.3	13.3	41.2
Crowley	31,724	12,869	-	5,925	12,930
	100.0	40.6	-	18.7	40.7
Kiowa	198,178	91,950	14,301	18,685	73,242
	100.0	46.4	7.2	9.4	37.0
Las Animas (76 E. Twps)	116,749	45,134	2,275	32,960	36,380
	100.0	38.7	1.9	28.2	31.2
Prowers	198,190	51,633	29,954	42,670	73,933
	100.0	26.1	15.1	21.5	37.3
Total	1,596,396	622,595	116,302	227,108	630,391
	100.0	29.0	7.3	14.2	39.5

CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 3 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop Land	Crop	Fallow	Idle	Crop Abandoned
KANSAS:					
Finney	427,896	126,747	212,472	62,537	26,140
	100.0	29.6	49.7	14.6	6.1
Grant	300,404	116,434	156,019	21,141	6,810
	100.0	38.8	51.9	7.0	2.3
Gray	437,779	216,495	176,186	33,528	11,570
	100.0	49.5	40.2	7.7	2.6
Greeley	287,007	49,298	123,408	81,331	32,970
	100.0	17.2	43.0	28.3	11.5
Hamilton	301,647	83,187	98,297	52,293	67,870
	100.0	27.6	32.6	17.3	22.5
Haskell	322,977	72,819	239,408	7,985	2,765
	100.0	22.5	74.1	2.5	.9
Kearney	254,467	103,727	82,822	46,543	21,375
	100.0	40.8	32.5	18.3	8.4
Meade	349,405	216,683	117,034	11,848	3,840
	100.0	62.0	33.5	3.4	1.1
Morton	314,247	125,198	138,184	21,792	29,073
	100.0	39.8	44.0	6.9	9.3
Scott	266,852	158,534	78,836	23,397	6,085
	100.0	59.4	29.5	8.8	2.3
Seward	270,486	118,658	117,799	19,468	14,561
	100.0	43.9	43.5	7.2	5.4
Stanton	360,337	95,449	167,646	58,322	38,920
	100.0	26.5	46.5	16.2	10.8
Stevens	339,154	214,077	70,976	18,547	35,554
	100.0	63.1	20.9	5.5	10.5
Wichita	257,872	156,950	72,946	22,836	5,140
	100.0	60.9	28.3	8.8	2.0

CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 3 (cont'd) — Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop Land	Crop	Fallow	Idle	Crop Abandoned
NEW MEXICO:					
Colfax	66,411	54,532	1,130	10,449	300
	100.0	82.1	1.7	15.7	.5
Curry	518,867	399,550	105,407	11,945	1,965
	100.0	77.0	20.3	2.3	.4
Guadalupe	18,579	15,752	-	2,827	-
	100.0	84.8	-	15.2	-
Harding	135,522	81,967	14,248	21,834	17,473
	100.0	60.5	10.5	16.1	12.9
Mora (51 Twps)	21,484	18,462	-	3,022	-
	100.0	85.9	-	14.1	-
Quay	283,874	254,085	5,492	20,402	3,895
	100.0	89.5	1.9	7.2	1.4
San Miguel (121 twps)	25,421	18,479	57	5,965	920
	100.0	72.7	.2	23.5	3.6
Union	206,142	144,985	3,286	48,991	8,880
	100.0	70.3	1.6	23.8	4.3
Total	1,276,300	987,812	129,620	126,435	33,433
	100.0	77.4	10.2	9.8	2.6

CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop Land	Crop	Fallow	Idle	Crop Abandoned
OKLAHOMA					
Beaver	580,509	300,956	173,588	33,986	71,979
	100.0	51.8	29.9	5.9	12.4
Cimarron	478,802	170,772	200,916	38,869	68,245
	100.0	35.7	42.0	8.1	14.2
Texas	814,778	316,858	418,936	28,093	50,891
	100.0	38.9	51.4	3.5	6.2
Total	1,874,089	788,586	793,440	100,948	191,115
	100.0	42.1	42.3	5.4	10.2

CROP LAND
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 3 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Crop Land	Crop	Fallow	Idle	Crop Abandoned
TEXAS:					
Carson	302,092	270,831	29,308	693	1,260
	100.0	89.7	9.7	.2	.4
Dallam	413,556	238,632	22,899	25,377	126,648
	100.0	57.7	5.5	6.2	30.6
Deaf Smith	556,005	266,074	185,683	27,688	76,560
	100.0	47.8	33.4	5.0	13.8
Hansford	353,065	318,892	27,689	5,951	533
	100.0	90.3	7.8	1.7	.2
Hartley	228,628	187,171	10,578	13,992	16,887
	100.0	81.9	4.6	6.1	7.4
Hutchinson	114,722	102,130	8,382	3,400	810
	100.0	89.0	7.3	3.0	.7
Lipscomb	208,393	174,278	32,029	1,766	320
	100.0	83.6	15.4	.8	.2
Moore	230,050	205,932	1,792	16,466	5,860
	100.0	89.5	.8	7.2	2.5
Ochiltree	383,719	277,531	104,557	1,631	-
	100.0	72.3	27.3	.4	-
Oldham	121,346	114,524	5,170	1,332	320
	100.0	94.4	4.3	1.1	.2
Potter	55,338	40,887	8,184	2,453	3,814
	100.0	73.9	14.8	4.4	6.9
Roberts	44,675	44,451	105	119	-
	100.0	99.5	.2	.3	-
Sherman	332,895	304,215	12,492	9,081	7,107
	100.0	91.4	3.8	2.7	2.1
Total	3,344,484	2,545,548	448,868	109,949	240,119
	100.0	76.1	13.4	3.3	7.2

Table 4

NATIVE PASTURE

NATIVE PASTURE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 4 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Pasture	Pasture Within Operating Units	Pasture Outside Operating Units
COLORADO:			
Baca	869,448	449,858	419,590
	100.0	51.7	48.3
Bent	826,945	316,062	510,883
	100.0	38.2	61.8
Cheyenne	906,512	401,272	505,240
	100.0	44.3	55.7
Crowley	404,828	146,863	257,965
	100.0	36.3	63.7
Kiowa	943,561	283,750	659,811
	100.0	30.1	69.9
Las Animas	1,510,576	915,868	594,708
(76 eastern twps.)	100.0	60.6	39.4
Prowers	685,719	267,302	418,417
	100.0	39.0	61.0
Total	6,147,589	2,780,975	3,366,614
	100.0	45.2	54.8

NATIVE PASTURE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 4 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Pasture	Pasture Inside Operating Units	Pasture Outside Operating Units
KANSAS:			
Finney	341,819	306,822	34,997
	100.0	89.8	10.2
Grant	66,693	60,573	6,120
	100.0	90.8	9.2
Gray	112,087	98,147	13,940
	100.0	87.6	12.4
Greeley	209,640	99,950	109,690
	100.0	47.7	52.3
Hamilton	311,822	128,618	183,204
	100.0	41.2	58.8
Haskell	44,870	40,080	4,790
	100.0	89.3	10.7
Kearney	260,872	190,987	69,885
	100.0	73.2	26.8
Meade	266,071	254,386	11,685
	100.0	95.6	4.4
Morton	150,710	82,791	67,919
	100.0	54.9	45.1
Scott	146,962	122,307	24,655
	100.0	83.2	16.8
Seward	137,368	112,265	25,103
	100.0	81.7	18.3
Stanton	75,798	52,888	22,910
	100.0	69.8	30.2
Stevens	125,269	78,447	46,822
	100.0	62.6	37.4
Wichita	202,169	168,482	33,687
	100.0	83.3	16.7
Total	2,452,150	1,796,743	655,407
	100.0	73.3	26.7

NATIVE PASTURE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 4 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Pasture	Pasture Inside Operating Units	Pasture Outside Operating Units
NEW MEXICO			
Colfax	2,343,846	2,150,663	193,183
	100.0	91.8	8.2
Curry	372,173	360,615	11,558
	100.0	96.9	3.1
Guadalupe	1,900,361	1,848,781	51,580
	100.0	97.3	2.7
Harding	1,219,946	1,140,813	79,133
	100.0	93.5	6.5
Mora (51 twps)	897,447	869,731	27,716
	100.0	96.9	3.1
Quay	1,556,986	1,535,691	21,295
	100.0	98.6	1.4
San Miguel (121 twps)	2,410,431	2,033,767	376,664
	100.0	84.4	15.6
Union	2,246,783	1,945,761	301,022
	100.0	86.6	13.4
Total	12,947,973	11,885,822	1,062,151
	100.0	91.8	8.2

Native Pasture
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 4 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Pasture	Pasture Within Operating Units	Pasture Outside Operating Units
OKLAHOMA			
Beaver	580,340	504,173	76,167
	100.0	86.9	13.1
Cimarron	697,170	663,448	33,722
	100.0	95.2	4.8
Texas	493,838	447,490	46,348
	100.0	90.6	9.4
Total	1,771,348	1,615,111	156,237
	100.0	91.2	8.8

NATIVE PASTURE
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 4 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Pasture	Pasture Within Operating Units	Pasture Outside Operating Units
TEXAS:			
Carson	311,062	309,034	2,028
	100.0	99.3	.7
Dallam	523,115	390,071	133,044
	100.0	74.6	25.4
Deaf Smith	383,376	359,048	24,328
	100.0	93.7	6.3
Hansford	230,595	226,179	4,416
	100.0	98.1	1.9
Hartley	699,411	683,983	15,428
	100.0	97.8	2.2
Hutchinson	432,835	425,596	7,239
	100.0	98.3	1.7
Lipscomb	377,867	376,769	1.098
	100.0	99.7	.3
Moore	347,531	332,211	15,320
	100.0	95.6	4.4
Ochiltree	197,607	196,613	994
	100.0	99.5	.5
Oldham	865,702	863,680	2,022
	100.0	99.8	.2
Potter	509,860	504,771	5,089
	100.0	99.0	1.0
Roberts	533,213	530,493	2,720
	100.0	99.5	.5
Sherman	253,111	237,647	15,464
	100.0	93.9	6.1
Total	5,665,285	5,436,095	229,190
	100.0	96.0	4.0

Table 5

LAND USE (CROPS)

LAND USE (CROPS)
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 5 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Cult. Land in County	Small Grain	Hay	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total Acres in Oper. Unit	Total Crop Land	Total Pasture
COLORADO:										
Baca	447,750	27,647	648	283,796	51,003	84,650	6	897,608	447,750	449,858
	100.0	6.2	.1	63.4	11.4	18.9	-	100.0	49.9	50.1
Bent	31,161	1,305	1,375	16,236	1,485	10,760	-	347,223	31,161	316,062
	100.0	4.2	4.4	52.1	4.8	34.5	-	100.0	9.0	91.0
Cheyenne	138,784	1,565	245	88,192	17,284	31,458	40	540,056	138,784	401,272
	100.0	1.1	.2	63.5	12.5	22.7	-	100.0	25.7	74.3
Crowley	18,794	-	-	12,869	-	5,925	-	165,657	18,794	146,863
	100.0	-	-	68.5	-	31.5	-	100.0	11.3	88.7
Kiowa	124,936	5,550	190	86,810	14,301	18,685	-	408,686	124,936	283,750
	100.0	4.4	.2	69.0	11.4	15.0	-	100.0	30.6	69.4
Las Animas	80,369	482	1,036	43,616	2,275	32,960	-	996,237	80,369	915,868
	100.0	.6	1.3	54.3	2.8	41.0	-	100.0	8.1	91.9
Prowers	124,257	13,059	65	38,509	29,954	42,670	-	391,559	124,257	267,302
	100.0	10.5	.1	31.0	24.1	34.3	-	100.0	31.7	68.3
Total	966,051	49,608	3,559	569,428	116,302	227,108	46	3,747,026	966,051	2,780,975
	100.0	5.1	.4	58.9	12.1	23.5	-	100.0	25.8	74.2

LAND USE (CROPS)
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 5 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Cult. Land in County	Small Grain	Hay	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total Acres in Oper. Units	Total Crop Land	Total Pasture Land
KANSAS										
Finney	402,733	21,804	1,991	102,952	212,472	62,537	977	709,555	402,733	306,822
	100.0	5.4	.5	25.6	52.8	15.5	.2	100.0	56.8	43.2
Grant	293,952	16,207	667	99,560	156,019	21,141	358	354,525	293,952	60,573
	100.0	5.5	.2	33.9	53.1	7.2	.1	100.0	82.9	17.1
Gray	427,258	141,186	1,569	73,740	176,186	33,528	1,049	525,405	427,258	98,147
	100.0	33.0	[illegible]	17.3	41.2	7.8	.3	100.0	81.3	18.7
Greeley	254,203	8,147	115	41,036	123,408	81,331	166	354,153	254,203	99,950
	100.0	3.2	-	16.1	48.6	32.0	-	100.0	71.8	28.2
Hamilton	233,777	38,864	2,880	41,443	52,293	98,297	-	362,395	233,777	128,618
	100.0	16.6	1.2	17.7	22.4	42.1	-	100.0	64.5	35.5
Haskell	320,222	29,964	-	42,855	239,408	7,985	10	360,302	320,222	40,080
	100.0	[illegible]	-	13.4	74.8	2.4	-	100.0	88.9	11.1
Kearny	233,146	25,825	1,531	76,370	[illegible]	82,822	55	424,134	233,146	190,988
	100.0	11.1	.6	32.8	20.0	35.5	-	100.0	55.0	45.0
Meade	346,909	160,051	6,725	49,907	117,034	11,848	1,344	601,295	346,909	254,386
	100.0	46.2	1.9	14.4	33.7	3.4	.4	100.0	57.7	42.3
Morton	285,214	48,159	150	76,889	138,184	21,792	40	368,005	285,214	82,791
	100.0	16.9	.1	27.0	48.4	7.6	-	100.0	77.5	22.5
Scott	261,357	117,302	3,320	37,912	78,836	23,397	590	383,664	261,357	122,307
	100.0	44.9	1.3	14.5	30.2	8.9	.2	100.0	68.1	31.9
Seward	256,200	51,836	1,090	65,732	117,799	19,468	275	368,465	256,200	112,265
	100.0	20.2	.4	25.7	46.0	7.6	.1	100.0	69.5	30.5
Stanton	321,417	38,114	-	57,335	167,646	58,322	-	374,305	321,417	52,888
	100.0	11.9	-	17.8	52.2	18.1	-	100.0	85.9	14.1
Stevens	304,008	55,707	80	158,290	70,976	18,547	408	382,455	304,008	78,447
	100.0	18.3	-	52.1	23.4	6.1	.1	100.0	79.5	20.5
Wichita	252,831	115,763	1,272	39,915	72,946	22,836	99	421,313	252,831	168,482
	100.0	45.8	.5	15.8	28.9	9.0	-	100.0	60.0	40.0
Total	4,193,227	868,929	21,390	963,936	1,769,750	563,851	5,371	5,989,971	4,193,227	1,796,744
	100.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.4	[illegible]	100.0	70.0	30.0

LAND USE (CROPS)
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 5 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Cult. Land in County	Small Grain	Hay	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total Acres in Oper. Unit	Total Crop Land	Total Pasture Land
NEW MEXICO:										
Colfax	66,891	16,411	7,312	30,809	1,130	10,449	780	2,217,554	66,891	2,150,663
	100.0	24.5	10.9	46.1	1.7	15.6	1.2	100.0	3.0	97.0
Curry	517,950	147,821	10	251,719	105,407	11,945	1,048	878,565	517,950	360,615
	100.0	28.5	-	48.6	20.4	2.3	.2	100.0	59.0	41.0
Guadalupe	18,579	775	98	14,879	-	2,827	-	1,867,360	18,579	1,848,781
	100.0	4.2	.5	80.0	-	15.3	-	100.0	1.0	99.0
Harding	118,096	23,528	215	58,224	14,248	21,834	47	1,258,909	118,096	1,140,813
	100.0	19.9	.2	49.3	12.1	18.5	-	100.0	9.4	90.6
Mora	41,144	2,280	1,745	14,437	-	3,022	19,660	910,875	41,144	869,731
(51 twps)	100.0	5.6	4.2	35.1	-	7.3	47.8	100.0	4.5	95.5
Quay	280,443	145,100	475	108,510	5,492	20,402	464	1,816,134	280,443	1,535,691
	100.0	51.7	.2	38.7	1.9	7.3	.2	100.0	15.4	84.6
San Miguel	24,501	842	995	16,642	57	5,965	-	2,058,268	24,501	2,033,767
(121 twps)	100.0	3.4	4.1	67.9	.2	24.4	-	100.0	1.2	98.8
Union	197,274	4,142	6,519	134,324	3,286	48,991	12	2,143,035	197,274	1,945,761
	100.0	2.1	3.3	68.1	1.7	24.8	-	100.0	9.2	90.8
Total	1,264,878	340,899	17,369	629,544	129,620	125,435	22,011	13,150,700	1,264,878	11,885,822
	100.0	27.0	1.4	49.8	10.2	9.9	1.7	100.0	9.6	90.4

LAND USE (CROPS)
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 5 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Cult. Acres in County	Small Grain	Hay	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total Acres in Oper. Unit	Total Crop Land	Total Pasture Land
OKLAHOMA:										
Beaver	508,640	107,916	1,051	191,989	173,588	33,986	110	1,012,813	508,640	504,173
	100.0	21.2	.2	37.8	34.1	6.7	-	100.0	50.2	49.8
Cimarron	411,002	39,619	400	130,753	200,966	38,819	445	1,074,[illegible]50	411,002	663,448
	100.0	9.6	.1	31.8	48.9	9.5	.1	100.0	38.3	61.7
Texas	762,421	56,079	5,025	255,754	416,935	28,093	535	1,209,911	762,421	447,490
	100.0	7.4	.6	33.5	54.7	3.7	.1	100.0	63.0	37.0
Totals	1,682,063	203,614	6,476	578,496	[illegible]	10[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]63	1,615,111
	100.0	12.1	.4	34.4	47.0	6.0	.1	100.0	51.0	49.0

LAND USE (CROPS)
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 5, (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Cult. Land in County	Small Grain	Hay	Row Crop	Fallow	Idle	Other	Total Acres in Oper. Unit	Total Crop Land	Total Pasture Land
TEXAS;										
Deaf Smith	483,388	137,246	361	128,467	185,683	27,688	3,943	842,436	483,388	359,048
	100.0	28.4	.1	26.6	38.4	5.7	.8	100.0	57.4	42.6
Carson	301,110	228,743	63	42,025	29,308	693	278	610,144	301,110	309,034
	100.0	76.0	-	14.0	9.7	.2	.1	100.0	49.4	50.6
Lipscomb	201,383	123,845	-	43,668	32,029	1,766	75	584,917	201,383	383,534
	100.0	61.5	-	21.7	15.9	.9	-	100.0	34.4	65.6
Potter	51,524	30,273	-	10,614	8,1[illegible]4	2,453	-	556,295	51,524	504,771
	100.0	58.7	-	20.6	15.9	4.8	-	100.0	9.3	90.7
Roberts	44,890	37,[illegible]	129	6,661	105	119	215	575,383	44,890	530,493
	100.0	83.9	.3	14.8	.2	.3	.5	100.0	7.8	92.2
Total	1,082,295	557,768	553	231,435	255,309	32,719	4,511	3,169,175	1,082,295	2,086,880
	100.0	51.5	.1	21.4	23.6	3.0	.4	100.0	34.2	65.8

Table 6

ACREAGE SEEDED TO SMALL GRAIN

ACREAGE SEEDED TO SMALL GRAIN

Table 6 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres Seeded to Small Grain	CU	CUCR	CUCA	CUCF	CG
KANSAS:						
Finney	157,281	1,985	16,409	15,475	103,593	19,819
	100.0	1.3	10.4	9.8	65.9	12.6
Grant	55,113	770	-	320	38,586	15,437
	100.0	1.4	-	.6	70.0	28.0
Gray	236,961	1,564	1,230	2,456	92,089	139,622
	100.0	.7	.5	1.0	38.9	58.9
Greeley	113,665	1,025	7,164	37,609	60,745	7,122
	100.0	.9	6.3	33.1	53.4	6.3
Hamilton	92,119	360	1,210	14,620	37,425	38,504
	100.0	.4	1.3	15.9	40.6	41.8
Haskell	50,923	10,152	2,905	773	17,281	19,812
	100.0	19.9	5.7	1.5	34.0	38.9
Kearny	50,959	2,177	-	17,115	8,019	23,648
	100.0	4.3	-	33.6	15.7	46.4
Meade	166,224	40	278	30	5,865	160,011
	100.0	-	.2	-	3.5	96.3
Morton	157,980	42,862	7,325	1,782	100,714	5,297
	100.0	27.2	4.6	1.1	63.8	3.3
Scott	141,115	585	2,523	4,680	16,610	116,717
	100.0	.4	1.8	3.3	11.8	82.7
Seward	56,406	1,880	190	340	4,040	49,956
	100.0	3.3	.3	.6	7.2	88.6
Stanton	176,492	12,716	13,324	3,560	121,494	25,398
	100.0	7.2	7.5	2.0	68.9	14.4
Stevens	74,543	16,161	-	3,205	15,631	39,546
	100.0	21.7	-	4.3	21.0	53.0
Wichita	125,914	160	2,005	2,229	15,356	106,164
	100.0	.1	1.6	1.8	12.2	84.3
Total	1,655,695	92,437	54,563	104,194	637,448	767,053
	100.0	5.6	3.3	6.3	38.5	46.3

ACREAGE SEEDED TO SMALL GRAIN
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 6 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acreage Seeded to Small Grain	CU	CUCR	CUCA	CUCF	CG
OKLAHOMA:						
Beaver	214,827	2,646	2,295	7,769	96,847	105,270
	100.0	1.2	1.1	3.6	45.1	49.0
Cimarron	256,934	32,820	26,535	-	191,080	6,499
	100.0	12.8	10.3	-	74.4	2.5
Texas	437,838	2,970	75,762	40	294,747	64,319
	100.0	.7	17.3	-	67.3	14.7
Total	909,599	38,436	104,592	7,809	582,674	176,088
	100.0	4.2	11.5	.8	64.1	19.4

Note: CU - blown out wheat land, later use not known
CUCR - blown out wheat land, later used for row crops
CUCA - blown out wheat land, left idle
CUCF - blown out wheat land, summer fallowed
CG - harvested acreage.

Table 7

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 7 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Occupied Houses								Unoccupied Houses						House Gone
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total		Ruins		Not Ruins		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
COLORADO:															
Baca	121	12.8	287	30.3	538	56.9	946	100.0	368	47.1	414	52.9	782	100.0	437
Bent	75	41.7	91	50.5	14	7.8	180	100.0	84	29.0	206	71.0	290	100.0	269
Cheyenne	87	19.4	173	38.5	189	42.1	449	100.0	109	39.8	165	60.2	274	100.0	137
Crowley	2	2.2	41	44.6	49	53.2	92	100.0	72	54.1	61	45.9	133	100.0	108
Kiowa	109	26.7	239	58.4	61	14.9	409	100.0	101	28.7	251	71.3	352	100.0	176
Las Animas (76 E Twps)	54	12.8	177	41.9	191	45.3	422	100.0	273	43.6	353	56.4	626	100.0	173
Prowers	132	34.7	113	29.7	135	35.6	380	100.0	209	59.0	145	41.0	354	100.0	222
Total	580	20.2	1121	38.9	1177	40.9	2878	100.0	1216	43.3	1595	56.7	2811	100.0	1722

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 7 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Occupied Houses								Unoccupied Houses						House Gone
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total		In Ruins		Not in Ruins		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
KANSAS:															
Finney	150	33.7	197	44.3	98	22.0	445	100.0	64	38.8	101	61.2	165	100.0	27
Grant	88	29.4	144	48.2	67	22.4	299	100.0	30	47.6	33	52.4	63	100.0	13
Gray	196	29.1	335	49.8	142	21.1	673	100.0	54	36.2	95	63.8	149	100.0	8
Greeley	46	26.7	82	47.7	44	25.6	172	100.0	38	38.8	60	61.2	98	100.0	39
Hamilton	59	26.1	142	63.3	24	10.6	226	100.0	72	57.6	53	42.4	125	100.0	21
Haskell	121	42.8	101	35.7	61	21.5	283	100.0	41	38.0	67	62.0	108	100.0	2
Kearny	87	38.3	103	45.4	37	16.3	227	100.0	36	39.6	55	60.4	91	100.0	5
Meade	208	33.8	257	41.8	150	24.4	615	100.0	35	29.4	84	70.6	119	100.0	6
Morton	72	24.7	105	35.9	115	39.4	292	100.0	24	49.0	25	51.0	49	100.0	10
Scott	64	19.5	142	43.5	121	37.0	327	100.0	6	28.2	15	71.4	21	100.0	-
Seward	92	23.3	186	47.1	117	29.6	395	100.0	38	33.9	74	66.1	112	100.0	10
Stanton	49	26.2	91	48.7	47	25.1	187	100.0	12	12.9	81	87.1	93	100.0	32
Stevens	108	22.9	215	45.6	148	31.5	471	100.0	36	41.4	51	58.6	87	100.0	6
Wichita	105	38.2	126	45.8	44	16.0	275	100.0	30	41.7	42	58.3	72	100.0	-
Total	1445	29.6	2227	45.6	1215	24.8	4887	100.0	516	38.2	836	61.8	1352	100.0	179

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 7 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Occupied Houses								Unoccupied Houses						House Gone
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total		In Ruins		Not Ruins		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
NEW MEXICO:															
Colfax	194	42.8	215	47.5	44	.7	453	100.0	-	-	2	100.0	2	100.0	-
Curry	238	21.8	499	45.6	357	32.6	1094	100.0	14	17.5	66	82.5	80	100.0	4
Guadalupe	16	4.4	112	30.6	238	65.0	366	100.0	10	17.5	47	82.5	57	100.0	-
Harding	65	12.2	170	32.0	296	55.8	531	100.0	14	21.2	52	78.8	66	100.0	-
Mora (51 twp)	22	12.4	38	21.5	117	66.1	177	100.0	4	25.0	12	75.0	16	100.0	-
Quay	86	8.2	172	16.5	785	75.3	1043	100.0	6	6.1	93	93.9	99	100.0	4
San Miguel (121 twps)	33	7.7	197	46.3	196	46.0	426	100.0	5	13.9	31	86.1	36	100.0	2
Union	169	17.8	364	38.3	418	43.9	951	100.0	1	.4	231	99.6	232	100.0	16
Total	823	16.3	1767	35.1	2451	48.6	5041	100.0	54	9.2	534	90.8	588	100.0	26

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 7 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Occupied Houses								Unoccupied Houses						House Gone
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total		In Ruins		Not in Ruins		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
OKLAHOMA:															
Beaver	1051	70.4	306	20.5	135	9.1	1492	100.0	140	47.1	157	52.9	297	100.0	18
Cimarron	161	29.7	256	47.1	126	23.2	543	100.0	23	17.8	106	82.2	129	100.0	12
Texas	398	30.6	736	56.6	167	12.8	1301	100.0	138	40.2	205	59.8	343	100.0	36
Total	1610	48.3	1298	38.9	428	12.8	3336	100.0	301	39.1	468	60.9	769	100.0	66

CONDITION OF FARMSTEAD
(Dry Farming Land)

Table 7 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Occupied Houses								Unoccupied Houses						House Gone
	Good		Fair		Poor		Total		In Ruins		Not in Ruins		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
TEXAS:															
Carson	336	69.6	126	26.1	21	4.3	483	100.0	8	12.7	55	87.3	63	100.0	2
Dallam	308	77.0	60	15.0	32	8.0	400	100.0	64	47.1	72	52.9	136	100.0	-
Deaf Smith	386	77.7	60	12.0	51	10.3	497	100.0	77	44.5	96	55.5	173	100.0	7
Hansford	254	99.2	1	.4	1	.4	256	100.0	40	83.3	8	16.7	48	100.0	-
Hartley	202	84.2	25	10.4	13	5.4	240	100.0	10	83.3	2	16.7	12	100.0	6
Hutchinson	91	64.1	34	23.9	17	12.0	142	100.0	6	25.0	18	75.0	24	100.0	-
Lipscomb	348	81.7	62	14.6	16	3.7	426	100.0	31	72.1	12	27.9	43	100.0	-
Moore	114	87.7	13	10.0	3	2.3	130	100.0	2	4.8	40	95.2	42	100.0	1
Ochiltree	308	80.4	67	17.5	8	2.1	383	100.0	65	62.5	39	37.5	104	100.0	5
Oldham	113	93.4	6	5.0	2	1.6	121	100.0	9	18.2	18	81.8	22	100.0	-
Potter	96	73.3	26	19.8	9	6.9	131	100.0	1	5.6	17	94.4	18	100.0	-
Roberts	84	86.6	12	12.4	1	1.0	97	100.0	1	4.0	24	96.0	25	100.0	1
Sherman	164	84.1	16	8.2	15	7.7	195	100.0	57	78.1	16	21.9	73	100.0	-
Total	2804	80.1	508	14.5	189	5.4	3501	100.0	366	46.7	417	53.3	783	100.0	22

Table 8

LAND OWNERSHIP

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 8, (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	United States	State	County Tax Sale	Corporation	Resident	Non-Resident
COLORADO							
Baca	1,621,863	7,502	78,182	23,018	24,224	746,022	742,915
	100.0	.5	4.8	1.4	1.5	46.0	45.8
Bent	980,934	92,129	93,699	27,413	31,144	324,429	412,120
	100.0	9.4	9.6	2.8	3.1	33.1	42.0
Cheyenne	1,142,579	360	56,421	55,543	128,298	277,730	624,227
	100.0	-	4.9	4.9	11.2	24.4	54.6
Crowley	513,792	1,881	73,624	53,539	53,592	105,658	225,498
	100.0	.4	14.3	10.4	10.4	20.6	43.9
Elbert	1,186,248	320	80,000	63,049	83,312	564,212	395,355
	100.0	-	6.8	5.3	7.0	47.6	33.3
El Paso	1,349,934	113,312	195,750	14,549	121,399	729,501	175,423
	100.0	8.4	14.5	1.1	9.0	54.0	13.0
Huerfano	1,016,589	271,497	43,968	61,356	75,848	462,584	101,336
	100.0	26.7	4.3	6.0	7.5	45.5	10.0
Kiowa	1,145,621	3,120	76,895	77,712	79,750	275,136	633,008
	100.0	.3	6.7	6.8	6.9	24.0	55.3
Kit Carson	1,376,767	1,539	56,160	69,985	67,857	530,[illegible]	650,387
	100.0	.1	4.1	5.1	4.9	38.6	47.2
Las Animas	3,041,795	245,040	133,900	60,647	540,198	1,227,940	834,070
	100.0	8.1	4.4	2.0	17.7	40.4	27.4
Lincoln	1,650,805	4,808	142,044	76,354	155,289	573,057	699,253
	100.0	.3	8.6	4.6	9.4	34.7	42.4
Otero	795,030	18,265	118,375	6,380	55,514	352,351	244,345
	100.0	2.3	14.9	.8	6.9	44.3	30.8
Prowers	1,046,618	7,052	55,764	23,303	115,828	386,885	457,806
	100.0	.7	5.3	2.2	11.1	37.0	43.7
Pueblo	1,523,770	61,270	239,880	105,323	297,225	475,903	344,169
	100.0	4.0	15.8	6.9	19.5	31.2	22.6
Total	18,392,345	828,095	1,444,662	718,171	1,829,278	7,032,227	6,539,912
	100.0	4.5	7.9	3.9	9.9	38.2	35.6

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 8 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	United States	State	County Tax Sale	Corporation	Resident	Non-Resident
KANSAS:							
Finney	825,521	3,000	1,073	24,880	45,390	376,166	375,012
	100.0	.4	.1	3.0	5.5	45.6	45.4
Grant	374,630	-	-	3,927	7,360	136,180	227,163
	100.0	-	-	1.0	2.0	36.4	60.6
Gray	549,267	-	-	7,170	15,175	247,949	278,973
	100.0	-	-	1.3	2.8	45.1	50.8
Greeley	495,511	868	320	11,497	16,438	100,512	365,876
	100.0	.2	.1	2.3	3.3	20.3	73.8
Hamilton	632,066	-	-	25,537	13,859	160,926	431,744
	100.0	-	-	4.2	2.2	25.4	68.2
Haskell	365,638	-	-	5,342	1,768	123,700	234,828
	100.0	-	-	1.5	.5	33.8	64.2
Kearny	551,913	640	-	14,769	19,106	265,404	251,994
	100.0	.1	-	2.7	3.5	48.1	45.7
Meade	618,940	40	1,400	15,335	25,717	403,073	173,375
	100.0	-	.2	2.4	4.2	65.1	28.0
Morton	461,225	-	-	17,121	30,696	163,814	249,594
	100.0	-	-	3.7	6.6	35.6	54.1
Scott	453,897	360	1,280	2,977	13,429	186,826	249,025
	100.0	.1	.3	.7	2.9	41.1	55.0
Seward	408,614	320	-	6,481	10,491	244,681	146,641
	100.0	.1	-	1.6	2.6	59.9	35.8
Stanton	433,174	-	-	8,675	24,731	148,423	251,345
	100.0	-	-	2.1	5.8	34.2	57.9
Stevens	463,561	360	-	15,090	19,703	198,702	229,706
	100.0	.1	-	3.3	4.3	42.7	49.7
Wichita	454,723	-	-	1,300	12,347	188,682	252,394
	100.0	-	-	.3	2.7	41.5	55.5
Total	7,088,680	5,588	4,073	160,101	256,210	2,945,038	3,717,670
	100.0	.1	.1	2.3	3.6	41.5	52.4

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 8 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	United States	State	County Tax Sale	Corporation	Resident	Non-Resident
NEW MEXICO:							
Colfax	2,420,255	13,579	303,380	13,654	508,070	976,611	604,961
	100.0	.6	12.5	.6	21.0	40.4	25.0
Curry	893,110	4,905	51,685	9,786	33,017	556,972	236,745
	100.0	.5	5.8	1.1	3.7	62.4	26.5
De Baca	1,474,769	119,516	447,738	52,971	33,292	451,285	369,967
	100.0	8.1	30.4	3.6	2.2	30.5	25.1
Harding	1,355,889	41,414	418,415	153,[illegible]	57,304	457,962	227,[illegible]90
	100.0	3.1	30.9	11.3	4.2	33.8	16.8
Quay	1,851,096	6,376	309,341	11,121	56,747	1,057,096	410,415
	100.0	.3	16.7	.6	3.1	57.1	22.2
Union	2,451,526	28,919	438,575	63,515	287,940	1,053,025	579,552
	100.0	1.2	17.9	2.6	11.7	43.0	23.6
Total	10,446,645	214,709	1,969,134	304,351	976,370	4,552,951	2,429,130
	100.0	2.1	18.8	2.9	9.3	43.6	23.3

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 8 (cont'd) Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	United States	State	County Tax Sale	Corporation	Resident	Non-Resident
OKLAHOMA:							
Beaver	1,156,211	1,240	25,385	54,947	10,981	515,456	548,202
	100.0	.1	2.2	4.7	1.0	44.6	47.4
Cimarron	1,179,462	5,840	228,300	71,050	29,817	343,846	500,609
	100.0	.5	19.4	6.0	2.6	29.1	42.4
Texas	1,308,418	1,320	14,440	88,454	146,964	596,994	460,246
	100.0	.1	1.1	6.7	11.3	45.6	35.2
Total	3,644,091	8,400	268,125	214,451	187,762	1,456,296	1,509,057
	100.0	.2	7.4	5.9	5.1	40.0	41.4

LAND OWNERSHIP

Table 8 (cont'd)

Source: Land Use Survey, 1936

State and County	Total Acres in County	United States	State	County Tax Sale	Corporation	Resident	Non-Resident
TEXAS:							
Carson	574,858	-	-	2,986	49,226	219,997	302,649
	100.0	-	-	.5	8.5	38.3	52.7
Dallam	959,093	-	640	100,622	124,740	337,190	395,901
	100.0	-	.1	10.5	12.9	35.2	41.3
Hansford	582,152	-	-	24,767	10,301	257,724	289,360
	100.0	-	-	4.3	1.7	44.3	49.7
Hartley	931,259	-	2,802	37,587	113,066	223,670	554,134
	100.0	-	.3	4.0	12.1	24.0	59.5
Hemphill	575,347	-	3,624	22,881	25,723	303,177	219,942
	100.0	-	.6	4.0	4.5	52.7	38.2
Hutchinson	560,174	-	-	12,270	55,287	165,262	327,355
	100.0	-	-	2.2	9.9	29.5	58.4
Lipscomb	581,240	-	-	12,415	-	347,026	221,799
	100.0	-	-	2.1	-	59.7	38.2
Moore	583,456	-	-	3,713	1,120	106,458	472,165
	100.0	-	-	.6	.2	18.3	80.9
Ochiltree	580,804	-	500	320	4,345	315,027	260,612
	100.0	-	.1	-	.8	54.2	44.9
Potter	565,425	12,642	-	11,195	22,908	472,464	46,216
	100.0	2.2	-	2.0	4.1	83.6	8.1
Roberts	382,252	-	1,840	7,399	93,639	121,366	358,008
	100.0	-	.3	1.3	16.1	20.8	61.5
Sherman	593,700	-	-	43,582	32,044	203,909	314,165
	100.0	-	-	7.3	5.4	34.4	52.9
Total	7,669,760	12,642	9,406	279,737	532,399	3,073,270	3,762,306
	100.0	.1	.1	3.7	6.9	40.2	49.0

Table 9

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES AND LOANS

GOVERNMENT LOANS AND SUBSIDIES
1933 - 1936
COLORADO

Table 9 (cont'd)

County	Rural Rehab.	Federal Land Bank	Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.	Emer. Crop Loans	Drouth Loans	Product Credit Asso.	AAA Payments	CWA	AAA Livestock	FERA	Total
COLORADO											
Baca	$162,714	$949,956	$146,667	$393,412	$86,270	$30,021	$875,737	$364,576	$264,652	$828,668	$4,102,673
Bent	63,885	1,009,014	22,880	30,814	75,235	30,021	178,866	52,082	204,163	267,331	1,934,291
Cheyenne	87,379	432,582	27,671	42,629	46,854	28,054	134,996	[illegible]	[illegible]	143,949	1,110,627
Crowley	166,491	268,235	25,954	35,207	47,057	30,021	80,374	44,642	81,113	475,650	1,254,744
Elbert	134,266	1,075,742	24,276	51,230	37,090	28,054	182,022	44,642	133,640	228,761	1,939,723
El Paso	115,625	957,865	87,861	51,766	49,548	28,053	126,922	297,613	128,603	2,349,170	4,193,026
Huerfano	94,511	221,392	18,133	19,637	6,969	30,021	17,493	156,247	96,562	1,163,175	1,824,140
Kiowa	133,878	347,197	25,156	57,858	48,428	30,021	106,460	111,605	124,764	260,486	1,245,853
Kit Carson	109,133	1,106,749	45,341	133,574	170,143	28,053	523,388	74,403	165,870	427,798	2,784,452
Las Animas	215,185	504,525	94,078	67,857	150,632	30,021	120,541	186,008	301,030	1,960,071	3,629,968
Lincoln	119,429	[illegible]	25,057	81,359	69,730	28,053	294,297	44,642	166,817	193,912	2,000,618
Otero	89,443	871,025	97,802	22,359	83,685	30,021	413,000	133,926	158,702	986,221	2,886,184
Prowers	212,717	1,053,554	32,424	114,354	96,109	30,021	451,642	275,292	209,074	785,473	3,260,660
Pueblo	98,193	641,680	34,288	62,[illegible]	34,842	30,022	276,820	587,785	145,117	3,013,314	4,925,054
Total	1,802,849	10,416,838	707,588	1,165,049	1,002,592	410,457	3,782,558	2,395,784	2,324,319	13,083,979	37,092,013

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES AND LOANS
1933 - 1936
Kansas

Table 9 (cont'd)

County	Rural Rehab.	Federal Land Bank	Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.	Emergency Crop Loans	Drouth Loans	Product Credit Asso.	AAA Payments	CWA	AAA Livestock	FERA	Total
Clark	$20,198	$1,156,723	$62,067	$107,305	$49,828	$46,920	$949,002	$66,574	$146,103	$248,036	$2,852,756
Finney	76,055	1,655,959	20,653	341,315	18,795	40,002	1,405,639	86,300	90,324	293,972	4,029,014
Ford	93,329	2,547,178	11,200	268,749	15,268	46,920	2,335,090	186,161	97,065	602,141	6,204,001
Grant	28,520	527,784	854	110,024	3.616	11,726	1,061,158	32,054	11,311	100,429	1,887,476
Gray	127,686	1,724,212	8,801	348,472	28,898	40,002	1,861,613	71,505	59,191	247,699	4,518,079
Greeley	62,973	362,533	3,794	172,632	14,198	40,002	428,145	9,863	32,918	130,417	1,257,475
Hamilton	47,468	500,320	29,328	198,245	7,646	40,002	456,515	43,150	85,546	168,637	1,576,857
Haskell	34,523	707,376	1,862	243,800	5,708	11,725	1,319,440	34,520	15,477	154,457	2,528,888
Kearny	38,580	567,275	2,917	138,056	12,682	40,002	456,349	32,054	76,601	166,036	1,530,552
Meade	50,909	1,881,564	20,016	242,370	17,092	46,920	1,316,384	91,231	175,261	279,128	4,120,875
Morton	87,231	525,121	11,159	158,895	23,314	11,726	640,858	62,875	19,583	158,159	1,698,921
Scott	40,922	935,692	11,874	99,204	12,333	40,002	582,860	23,424	33,648	125,250	1,905,209
Seward	97,404	1,079,727	9,412	229,901	30,371	11,725	927,965	123,285	30,116	507,967	3,047,873
Stanton	36,675	318,820	3,676	147,767	2,720	11,725	863,838	29,588	16,617	76,104	1,507,530
Stevens	120,479	849,878	13,347	173,419	14,988	11,726	759,741	72,738	25,433	285,901	2,327,650
Wichita	39,002	532,972	2,972	127,599	10,883	40,003	397,030	14,794	56,977	112,904	1,335,136
Hodgeman	94,929	1,223,975	1,022	233,894	18,815	19,571	1,100,839	50,547	162,607	226,315	3,192,514
Gove	44,466	1,212,258	26,359	122,555	35,068	12,962	940,968	24,657	118,655	107,470	2,645,418
Lane	36,649	1,347,770	6,129	113,039	5,377	40,003	966,977	23,424	51,942	103,553	2,694,863
Logan	60,919	771,522	26,513	127,273	39,384	12,962	396,027	24,657	75,619	155,198	1,690,074
Ness	69,728	1,792,616	22,605	239,406	37,894	19,571	1,528,196	43,150	143,518	185,598	4,082,282
Sheridan	94,893	1,247,277	32,029	230,725	62,000	12,962	1,041,913	39,451	110,091	184,863	3,056,204
Thomas	78,987	1,753,562	8,484	147,944	14,952	12,962	1,486,553	36,986	46,910	191,508	3,778,848
Sherman	69,278	1,172,086	3,426	237,040	31,703	12,962	812,166	40,684	32,867	211,996	2,624,208
Wallace	62,991	609,220	39,156	58,809	23,615	12,962	181,781	11,096	81,017	118,316	1,198,963
Total	1,614,794	27,003,420	379,655	4,618,438	537,148	648,045	24,277,947	1,274,768	1,795,[illegible]	5,142,054	67,291,666

Table 9 (cont'd)

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES AND LOANS
NEW MEXICO

County	Rural Rehab.	Federal Land Bank	Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.	Emer. Crop Loans	Drouth Loans	Product. Credit Asso.	AAA Payments	CWA	AAA Livestock	FERA	Total
Colfax	$ 34,548	$741,875	$72,400	$84,091	$82,450	$47,348	$88,961	$96,471	$215,704	$494,895	$1,958,743
Curry	169,323	1,926,801	1,500	379,599	48,029	51,539	795,146	110,588	156,885	494,399	4,133,809
Harding	69,132	659,181	164,700	168,083	123,041	47,348	182,890	56,471	321,849	347,311	2,140,006
Lea	18,288	449,511	4,600	10,796	51,841	81,070	24,709	21,176	558,285	157,041	1,377,317
Mora	50,995	217,198	47,300	22,264	71,245	47,349	6,552	54,118	151,128	330,816	998,965
Quay	90,340	1,319,757	73,200	281,597	190,829	51,538	533,240	56,471	493,658	483,263	3,573,893
Roosevelt	119,919	1,164,911	41,400	175,341	83,268	51,538	230,021	84,706	[illegible],068	317,558	2,767,730
San Miguel	131,718	298,717	40,800	51,296	102,135	47,348	14,085	72,941	28,263	925,629	1,712,932
Union	232,269	1,526,720	38,677	210,140	145,563	47,349	178,915	218,824	637,255	880,745	4,116,457
Total	916,532	8,304,671	484,577	1,383,207	898,401	472,427	2,054,519	771,766	3,062,095	4,431,657	22,779,852

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES AND LOANS

OKLAHOMA

Table 9 (cont'd)

County	Rural Rehab.	Federal Land Bank	Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.	Emer. Crop Loans	Drought Loans	Product. Credit Asso.	AAA Payments	CWA	AAA Livestock	FERA	Total
Beaver	$90,379	$1,980,201	$20,010	$327,701	$31,463	$68,622	$1,715,379	$196,776	$168,799	$453,638	$5,054,968
Cimarron	184,772	743,422	77,693	234,514	15,751	68,622	1,054,769	107,332	161,488	248,308	2,896,671
Texas	81,522	2,042,012	86,824	308,857	31,512	68,622	2,367,197	214,665	89,342	347,576	5,638,129
Total	356,673	4,765,635	184,527	871,072	78,726	205,866	5,137,345	518,773	419,629	1,049,522	13,587,768

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES AND LOANS
1933 - 1936

Table 9 (cont'd)

County	Rural Rehab.	Federal Land Bank	Reg. Agri. Credit Corp.	Emer. Crop Loans	Drouth Loans	Product Credit Asso.	AAA Payments	CWA	AAA Livestock	FERA	Total
TEXAS:											
Andrews	$2,954	$22,964	$57,855	$3,610	$14,021	$12,997	"12,975	-	$85,283	$16,721	$229,380
Bailey	77,212	730,297	-	63,223	15,748	16,593	621,655	33,725	79,493	125,170	1,763,116
Borden	24,499	391,912	300	26,078	37,584	42,743	119,043	33,725	189,413	34,442	899,739
Carson	5,238	2,032,584	-	109,943	2,825	15,782	1,078,808	33,725	51,378	66,426	3,396,709
Castro	34,046	2,319,247	871	233,101	20,494	16,593	870,272	33,725	90,970	83,244	3,702,563
Cochran	60,740	237,349	80	52,508	57,925	14,407	192,988	33,725	93,839	116,724	860,285
Dallam	195,426	2,212,177	5,867	529,905	39,706	15,782	502,658	67,450	165,771	252,116	3,986,858
Dawson	120,373	2,065,027	40,043	76,916	154,064	42,743	812,116	67,450	123,085	290,931	3,792,748
Deaf Smith	42,688	3,105,732	1,549	473,443	14,534	15,782	980,196	-	145,132	155,581	4,934,637
Gaines	25,957	80,235	1,985	14,494	22,875	14,407	145,799	-	112,213	56,214	474,179
Glasscock	2,291	160,476	1,970	961	19,992	12,997	35,560	-	104,734	8,652	347,633
Hale	84,919	3,725,359	562	168,201	50,223	16,593	615,713	33,725	100,532	192,699	4,988,526
Hansford	39,534	1,576,270	-	266,172	12,206	15,782	842,804	33,725	27,799	117,525	2,931,817
Hartley	72,392	1,365,602	17,126	273,919	86,522	15,782	327,413	33,725	181,242	61,620	2.435,343
Hemphill	30,918	-	-	-	-	-	344,939	61,794	109,814	112,840	660,305
Hockley	114,925	1,844,678	2,411	74,432	152,589	14,406	335,033	134,900	107,469	199,371	2,980,214
Howard	19,562	1,382,451	10,957	18,015	31,523	12,997	599,640	101,175	142,277	335,695	2,654,292
Hutchinson	5,699	667,965	-	95,950	3,169	15,782	280,171	67,450	63,712	133,147	1,333,045
Lamb	113,332	2,977,998	99	44,955	29,172	16,593	2,500,142	-	109,187	211,595	6,003,053
Lipscomb	32,696	-	-	-	-	-	716,359	67,450	95,135	119,052	1,030,692
Lubbock	66,070	3,461,145	-	58,542	124,097	14,406	2,082,236	67,450	135,597	331,869	6,341,412
Lynn	35,447	2,092,824	-	45,808	72,373	14,406	1,323,017	-	115,006	139,392	3,838,273
Martin	46,768	1,256,115	17,902	21,474	20,143	12,997	320,637	67,450	82,938	140,065	1,986,489
Midland	7,798	694,369	68,183	24,596	19,136	12,997	146,476	67,450	145,342	189,205	1,375,552
Moore	24,654	607,423	-	258,025	2,767	15,782	314,747	33,725	40,520	68,364	1,366,007
Ochiltree	31,108	2,006,321	20,730	343,987	19,823	11,025	1,234,944	33,725	34,584	153,580	3,889,827
Oldham	8,758	1,010,218	-	130,285	16,619	15,782	317,333	-	59,974	44,355	1,603,324
Parmer	87,788	1,395,942	234	191,334	24,638	16,593	662,058	33,725	125,686	56,917	2,594,915
Potter	13,182	779,137	-	44,379	24,904	15,782	159,430	505,876	126,466	1,312,669	2,981,825
Randall	32,247	2,630,037	454	160,631	21,980	15,782	841,872	33,725	140,253	92,074	3,969,088
Roberts	1,630	-	-	-	-	-	237,055	19,145	70,121	40,621	368,572
Sherman	29,048	1,365,956	-	241,392	1,834	15,782	804,773	33,725	59,191	71,331	2,623,032
Terry	81,724	887,526	3,257	36,421	50,485	14,406	741,817	101,175	85,675	224,444	2,226,930
Yoakum	10,681	33,126	2,499	10,020	11,585	14,406	109,603	33,725	71,579	42,607	339,831
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETAILED SUMMARY STEVENS COUNTY, KANSAS DATA

DETAILED SUMMARY STEVENS COUNTY, KANSAS DATA

(Precipitation)

Annual rainfall in the county is light and erratic. Thirty-three years of statistics (1904 - 1935 inc.) from the Hugoton station show an average annual precipitation of 17.81 inches with a variation of from nine inches in 1934 to twenty-eight inches in 1915. More than average rainfall has been received fifteen of the thirty-three years; less than average has been received during fourteen years, and the average was received three different years. Annual precipitation at Hugoton has averaged 12.95 inches during the past five years (1931-1935 inc.). Only one other series of years in the thirty-two years of data shows any degree of similarity to the 1931 to 1935 period. These four years (1924-1927 inc.) received an average yearly precipitation of 13.66 inches, but the distribution during this period was more conducive to successful crop production. Rainfall statistics from neighboring counties, together with population trends in Stevens County, would indicate that 1892 to 1897 were another series of similarly dry years. Monthly distribution of rainfall has been as erratic as yearly precipitation.

(SOILS)

Soils in Stevens County may be divided into four classifications; each of which have influenced, to some extent at least,

the type of farm operations now practiced on that soils type; and each of which must be considered in an analytical study of the county.

Soils Classification

1. Granular loams, silt loams, clay loams, silty clay loams.

2. Sandy loams.

3. Loamy sands.

4. Dune sands.

The first of those soils classifications covers an area of 87,551 acres and for abbreviation will be referred to hereafter as "silt loams". These soils are heavier than those of the other classifications and because of their nature have been largely adapted to grain production. The Soil Conservation Service, in their classifications, describe the majority of the area as having 0 to 6 inches accumulation, but with a portion having as high as from 6 to 24 inches hummock accumulation. Likewise, their classifications show the majority of the area has from 0 to 25% removal of top soil, but with small portions as high as from 25 to 75%.

The sandy loams comprise an area of 217,687 acres. These soils are somewhat variable in their texture, running from lighter sandy loam adaptable mainly to row crops, to heavy sandy loams adaptable to both row crops and small grains. The degree of accumulation from erosion is similar to that in the

silt loam, with the majority of the acreage having 0 to 6 inches accumulation, but with a portion of the area having as high as from 6 to 24 inches in hummock accumulation. A much larger portion of the sandy loam soils, however, as compared with the silt loam, have a removal of from 25 to 75% of the top soil.

There are 136,403 acres of loamy sand in the county. These soils are too light for safe small grain production. The more rolling portions of the area are questionable for the production of any cultivated crop, although the more level fields, under proper management, produce rowed crops very satisfactorily. Erosion on these soils has been severe. Accumulation (Soils Conservation Service) in the form of hummocks varies from 6 inches to more than 60 inches, while removal has taken place to the extent of from 25 to 75 per cent of the top soil with part of the subsoil having been removed on some fields.

The dune sand area comprises 24,911 acres. These soils are too light and rolling to be of economical value for the production of any cultivated crop. Severe erosion has taken place on these sands. Accumulation (Soil Conservation Service) in the form of hummocks, varies from 6 inches to more than 60 inches, while removal has taken place to the extent of from 25 to 75 per cent of the top soil with a part of the subsoil having been removed on some fields.

[illegible]

(Type of Farm)

Eighty per cent of the operators located on the silt loam soils derive the major portion of their income from crop products alone, 18 per cent, are general farmers, and only 2 per cent are livestock operators. The percentage of crop farmers decrease, and the percentage of livestock and general farms increase as the soils become sandier. The following tables illustrate this point:

Source of Operator Income
Percentage of Operators Receiving

Table 1

Income	Silt Loam	Sandy Loam	Loamy Sand	Dune Sand
Crop	80%	60%	45%	33%
General	18%	35%	47%	47%
Livestock	2%	5%	8%	20%

Number of Livestock per Farm

Table 2

Soils Classification	Cattle	Horses & Mules	Hogs	Poultry
Silt Loam	5.7	.9	1.5	62.3
Sandy Loam	8.5	2.2	1.7	121.0
Loamy Sand	10.0	3.4	1.7	103.0
Dune Sand	5.6	4.5	.7	92.5

(Farm Acreage)

The size of farms in Stevens County varies from as low as 80 acres up to more than 5000 acres. Discussions are numerous concerning the most desirable size of unit. The size of farm of course must vary according to the ability and industry of the operator, and certainly the size most practical for one type of farming will not be adaptable to another type of farming. The present farm size in Stevens County bears out this fact in that it segregates itself together with the type of farm according to the various soils classifications. The following table illustrates the average unit on each of the soils types.

Silt Loam	735 acres
Sandy Loam	591 acres
Loamy Sand	491 acres
Dune Sand	440 acres

(Tenancy)

The problem of tenancy is general throughout the county. Fifty-two per cent of all farm operators within the county are tenants, and there is no appreciable difference in the percentage on the various soils types. The following percentages will illustrate this point.

Per cent of Farms Operated by Tenants

Silt Loam	57%
Sandy Loam	52%
Loamy Sand	48%
Dune Sand	50%

(Resident and Non-resident Operation)

Non-resident operation must be given serious consideration at least in certain parts of the county. In most cases, non-resident farm operation associates itself with speculative small grain production and cash grain farming. As a consequence, the problem presents much more serious aspects in the silt loam area, where 47 per cent of the farmers do not live on the land that they operate. The percentages of non-resident operators on the various soils types are shown below.

Percentage of Farms Operated by Non-residents.

Silt Loam	47%
Sandy Loam	21%
Loamy Sand	9%
Dune Sand	7%

Non-resident operators may be divided into several classes; first, the operator who lives outside the county and who only occasionally visits his land. He trucks his farming equipment into the county and out again after his crop is planted and possible he never visits his land again until he returns for harvest, if he is lucky enough to receive one. Second, there

is the operator who occupies the major portion of his time in some town business and treats his farming operations only as a speculative venture. Only a small percentage of the business men in the towns of Stevens County do not speculate in farming. Last, there is the operator whose only business is farming, but who lives in town in order to secure the privilege of some desired facility or comfort which he was unable to have on the farm. Each one of these classes of non-resident operators present difficult problems when planning the future agriculture and land use for the county.

(Land Use)

There are 465,858 acres of land in Stevens County. There were in May, 1935, 380,047 acres or 81.6 per cent under active management and within operating units. There were, however, 85,811 acres of open land, or 18.4 per cent of the total acreage that was not contributing in any way to the support of the county except in the payment of taxes. Taxes are delinquent on much of it. Of the 380,047 acres under management, 208,769 acres were in crops, 17,319 acres were in pasture, and 93,115 acres or 20 per cent of the entire county acreage were either idle or being fallowed. Of the 85,811 acres of open or abandoned land, 49,505 acres were in pasture and 35,551 acres were abandoned crop land. A portion of this crop land classified as abandoned might be farmed during future years if conditions become more

favorable. Practically all of the abandoned land is located within the loamy sand and the dune sand areas, with only a few scattering abandonments on the silt loam and sandy loam. types.

The following table illustrates the use of the land within operating units. It is classified according to soils types:

Land Use
Percentage Within Operating Units

Table 3

	Silt Loam	Sandy Loam	Loamy Sand	Dune Sand
Small Grain	28.2%	13.6%	1.8%	1.1%
Row Crop	21.8%	46.6%	55.9%	53.7%
Pasture (Native and Tame)	10.6%	15.1%	32.4%	40.2%
Idle and Fallow	39.3%	24.5%	9.7%	5.0%

The percentage of small grain as shown in this table does not represent the acreage planted. Many acres within each soils type were planted to wheat during the fall of 1935 but were abandoned and put to some other use in the spring because of winter killing from drought and blowing.

(Facilities)

A study of the farm and home facilities within each one of these soils areas discloses interesting facts which may have some bearing in determining the practicability and permanency of the present agricultural practices. The heaviest abandon-

ment of farmsteads has taken place on the silt loam soils where the ratio of abandoned to occupied houses is 1 to 3. This condition undoubtedly associates itself with speculative cash grain farming and with the land owners decision to farm the land himself as a result of AAA payments. At the same time the occupied houses are in better condition than on other soils types with the possible exception of those on the sandy loam. The relationship of abandoned farmsteads to occupied on the sandy loam soils is 1 to 8, on the loamy sands 1 to 6 and the dune sands 1 to 8. The condition of the occupied houses in the dune sand and loamy sand areas is much worse than in either of the other areas. Classification of occupied farmsteads according to their condition is shown in the following table:

Occupied Farmstead Classification

Table 4

Soils Classification	Good		Fair		Poor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Silt Loam	19	36.5	21	40.4	12	23.1
Sandy Loam	57	25.4	119	53.1	48	21.5
Loamy Sand	23	16.5	55	39.2	62	44.3
Dune Sand	1	7.1	1	7.1	12	85.8

Facilities within the home such as electricity, water in the dwelling, telephones, and radios are indicative of the standard of living of the resident operators located within the various soils areas. The residents of the silt loam and sandy loam areas

are much better equipped in this respect than the residents of the loamy sand and dune sand areas. One in seven of the silt loam and sandy loam farms enjoy electricity, while only one in twenty-eight of the loamy sand farms and one in thirteen of the dune sand farms have its use. One in three of the silt loam and sandy loam farms are equipped with water in the dwelling, while only one in seven of the loamy sand farms and one in thirteen of the dune sand farms have that facility. Telephones are in the houses of one in nine families in the silt loam area, while two in five are equipped in the sandy loam. One in seven homes in both the loamy sand and dune sand are equipped. Two in three homes in both the silt loam and sandy loam areas bring pleasure to the home with radios, while only one in three homes in the loamy sand have this pleasure, and only one in four in the dune sands.

Machinery equipment such as automobiles, trucks, tractors, and combines are, as would be expected, more prevalent on the harder soils. The machinery investment becomes much less as the soil becomes more sandy. The following data will clarify this point:

Machinery Equipment:

Silt Loam

55 in 58 farms have automobiles.

2 in 3 farms have trucks.

52 in 58 farms have tractors.

2 in 3 farms have combines.

Sandy Loam

205 in 227 farms have automobiles.

1 in 2 farms have trucks.

196 in 227 farms have tractors.

1 in 2 farms have combines.

Loamy Sand

122 in 142 farms have automobiles.

1 in 6 farms have trucks.

1 in 2 farms have tractors.

1 in 7 farms have combines.

Dune Sand

10 in 13 farms have automobiles.

5 in 13 farms have trucks.

1 in 3 farms have tractors.

None of the farms have combines.

(Federal Grants, Loans, and Subsidies)

The expenditure of federal funds in the form of grants, loans, and subsidies has been referred to in the accompanying discussion by Morris Evans, but will be mentioned here because of its importance in a discussion of the immediate agricultural and economical condition of the county. Farmers in Stevens County received from the federal government $2,327,650 in the form of grants, loans, and subsidies during the period 1933 to

mid-1936. The amounts received from the various sources is shown below:

Federal Grants, Loans, and Subsidies:

Loans	
Rural Rehabilitation	$120,479.00
Federal Land Bank	849,878.00
Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation	13,347.00
Emergency Crop Loans	173,419.00
Drought Loans	14,988.00
Production Credit Association	11,726.00
Subsidies	
AAA Payments	759,741.00
AAA Livestock	25,433.00
Work Relief	
C. W. A.	72,738.00
F. E. R. A.	285,901.00
Total	$2,327,650.00

The funds received would therefore avererage $3,847.00 per farm for the 605 farms in the county.

Knowledge of the financial assistance received is incomplete within information concerning kinds of assistance received by the various types of operators and located within the various soils areas.

Federal Loans, Grants, and Subsidies
Classified as to Soils Types

Table 5

Soils Classification	Percentage of Operators Receiving																	
	Corn Hog		Wheat		Seed Loans		Feed Loans		Rehab. Loans		Rehab. Grants		Work Relief		Direct Relief	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Silt Loam	11	10.0	101	91.8	46	41.8	4	3.6	12	10.9	8	7.2	18	16.3	2	1.8
Sandy Loam	39	13.5	210	92.9	120	41.6	26	9.0	33	11.5	23	8.0	50	17.4	15	5.2
Loamy Sand	34	21.8	32	20.5	77	49.3	34	21.8	57	36.5	44	28.2	65	41.6	23	4.7
Dune Sand	2	14.2	2	14.2	9	63.9	6	42.6	9	63.9	4	28.6	11	78.6	1	17.1

Farmers throughout the entire county on all types of soil have received some kind of grant or subsidation, but the nature and source of the aid has been different. 91.8% of the silt loam farmers have received AAA wheat payments. 72.9% of the sandy loam farmers have received this aid. Thirty-four farmers were subsidized to plant wheat, even in the two extremely sandy areas where wheat is very hazardous. While farmers on the silt and sandy loam soils were receiving the greatest benefits from AAA, the farmers of the loamy sand and dune sand areas were receiving their help in the form of Rehabilitation loans and grants, feed loans, and work relief. 36.5% of the farmers in the loamy sand and 63.9% in the dune sand received Rehabilitation loans as against approximately 11% of the farmers on the silt and sandy loam soils. Approximately 41.6% of the loamy sand and 78.6% of the dune sand operators received work relief while only 17% in the silt loam and sandy loam had this aid. Seed loans

were generally distributed over the county, however, dune sand operators received more aid in this manner than operators on any other soils type.

(Ownership)

The present type of land ownership in Stevens County makes the planning of adjustments in agriculture doubly difficult. 49.56% of all land in the county is owned by non-resident individuals and an additional 4.25% is owned by corporations, making a total of 53.81% of the land controlled by non-residents in comparison to 42.87% controlled by residents of the county. 3.26% of the land has been delinquent in taxes for four or more years, the tax deed being held by the county. A large percentage of the non-resident controlled land is held for speculative purposes, since it is located in a proven gas field. Therefore, many of the owners are not interested in their land from a long time agricultural productivity standpoint. They are holding it for other than agricultural profits, and as a consequence, much of the land is handled in such a way that it is detrimental to surrounding farms. A majority of the abandoned land mentioned earlier in this report is owned by non-residents.

DISCUSSION

Credit policies of federal agencies occupied considerable attention in the discussions. The majority of the farmers felt that there is an overlapping of authority and an apparent lack

of cooperation between the several federal loaning agencies. This often times delayed an operator from securing a loan in time to adopt the best practices in the preparation of his seed bed and the planting of his crop. They pointed out that the difference in policies or organizations making loans caused misunderstandings and dissatisfaction. They felt that a coordination of these agencies with only one county office would aid materially in the correction of the difficulties.